

The Mining Journal

RAILWAY AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTE.

FORMING A COMPLETE RECORD OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF ALL PUBLIC COMPANIES.

No. 711.—Vol. XIX.]

LONDON, SATURDAY, APRIL 7, 1849.

[PRICE 6D.]

Stannaries of Cornwall—In the Vice-Warden's Court.

IN THE CONSOLIDATED CAUSES OF

GRAVE AND OTHERS v. FEGAN.

WHEREAS the VICE-WARDEN did, by an ORDER, on the 8th day of February last, Order and Decree that a SALE be made of the ORES and HALVANS, and (if necessary) the ENGINES, MACHINERY, and MATERIALS upon and belonging to WHEEL CURTIS MINE, in the parish of CROWAN, within the said Stannaries, under the direction of the Registrar of the Court, and that the proceeds of such sale should be applied by the said Registrar in the manner directed by the same Order or Decree.

Notice is hereby given, that, pursuant to the said Order or Decree, and with the consent and approval of William Brougham, Esq., the Master charged with the winding-up of the affairs of the Wheel Curtis Copper Mining Company, a PUBLIC AUCTION will be HELD at WHEEL CURTIS MINE, on Friday, the 13th day of April next, and following day, at Eleven o'clock in the forenoon of each day, for SELLING, either together or in lots, the under-mentioned

MINING MACHINERY AND MATERIALS—viz.:

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1 70-inch cylinder STEAM-ENGINE, complete, 10-feet stroke in cylinder, 6-feet in shaft, with two boilers, about 32 tons. | 110 Fathoms of ladders |
| 15 16-inch pumps | 2 Balance-bobs |
| 15 16-inch ditto | 2 Rod-plates |
| 15 16-inch ditto | 1 Capstan and rope |
| 9 9-inch ditto | 1 Shear |
| 1 Top-doorpiece | 4 Horse-whims & shaft tackle, complete |
| 1 12-inch working barrels | 2 Wood air-pipes |
| 1 12-inch plunger case, stuffing-box, and gland | 2 Pieces 14-inch rods, 45 feet each |
| 1 16 and 1 12-inch plunger-pole | 10-inch rods, 35 feet each |
| 1 12-inch working piece, & 2 8-inch do. | 1 Wood cistern |
| 1 8-inch doorpiece | Beam and axle of capstan |
| 1 16-inch knee-piece | 1 Cat-head capstan and rope, complete |
| 1 15-inch doorpieces and clack | 1 Iron tube |
| 1 10-inch top-doorpiece | 2 Wood sheds, with floors |
| 4 Matching pieces | 3 Hitches |
| 4 16-inch windbores | 100 Fathoms wood flat-rods, stands, &c. |
| 1 17-inch ditto | Screw plates and taps |
| 1 8-inch ditto | Pump rings |
| Grinding stone, 17 stones, a large set of blocks, 3 smiths' bellows, 1 anvil, 1 vice, 1 scales boxes and clacks, about 9 cwt. of lead ore, 3 cwt. powder, 54 cwt. weights, a quantity of old junk, wheelbarrows and handbarrows, new and old iron, new and old timber, iron kibble, mandril, a lot of carpenter's, smiths', and miners' tools, COUNTING-HOUSE FURNITURE, together with a large quantity and great variety of other materials in general use in mines. | Glands and staples |

For viewing the same, application may be made to Mr. Morris, at the mine; Captain Evans, St. Agnes; and for further particulars (if by letter, pre-paid) to Messrs. Wright, Smith, and Shepherd, 15, Golden-square, London; or Mr. Roberts, Truro, solicitor; or to Mr. Stokes, solicitor, Truro.

Dated Registrar's Office, Truro, March 31, 1849.

VALUABLE MINING MATERIALS FOR SALE.

MR. GEORGE SEALY has received instructions to OFFER FOR SALE, BY AUCTION, on Monday, the 9th of April next, at GWINEAR CONSOLS, in the parish of GWINEAR, the whole of the

MINING MATERIALS

thereon—consisting of ONE 36-inch cylinder ENGINE, with boiler, 9 tons. A balance-bob, capstan and shears, 13 9-feet 10-inch pumps, 1 7-feet ditto, 1 12-feet 9-inch working piece, 1 9-feet 9-inch ditto, 1 10-inch doorpiece, 1 9-inch ditto, 3 10-feet 10-inch windbores, 6 9-feet 6-inch pumps, 10 9-feet 5-inch ditto, 3 6-feet 5-inch ditto, 1 4-feet 8-inch ditto, 1 6-inch H-piece, 1 6-inch top-doorpiece, 1 6-inch windbore, 1 6-inch plunger-pole, pole-case, stuffing-box and gland, complete, 48 fathoms 9-inch rods, with stuffing-boxes, rod-pieces, complete, 12 fathoms of 6-inch ditto, pump-rods, joints, prongs, pump-rings, flange-pins, staples and glands, and sundry other useful work, 3 horse-whims, with shaft tackle, pulleys and stands, a quantity of 15 and 1-inch chains, whelm and winze kibble, 2 large scabbie winzes, several fathoms of ladders, beam scales and stand, brass weights, from 5 lbs. to 1 drachm, formerly the standard weights of the Corporation of Marazion, a 42-inch smiths' bellows, anvil, vice, mandril, smiths' horse, smiths' and miners' tools, screw tools, and screw trawl, a quantity of useful plank and other timber, sheds, barrows, keels, and a variety of other mining materials. Gwinear Consols is situated three miles from the port of Hayle. The sale to commence at Eleven o'clock.—The whole to be sold without reserve. Marazion, March 27, 1849.

CARMARTHENSHIRE.—A desirable FREEHOLD FARM, with STONE COAL and CULM SEAM, RICH IRON ORE, &c., near the Canal to Pembrey New Floating Harbour, and within a short distance of the South Wales Railway.

TO BE SOLD, BY AUCTION, on Thursday, the 3d of May, 1849, at the FALCON HOTEL, in the town of LLANELLY, at Three P.M. precisely, by order of a mortgagee, with power of sale, and subject to conditions, to be then produced, all that FARM, LANDS, and PREMISES, called

BYNDIAS.

with an excellent DWELLING-HOUSE and OUTBUILDINGS, containing about 424 acres of land, and possessing a right of common on Pembrokeshire and Pined Marsh; also the COAL and CULM and IRON MINE under the same, which is considered to be of the best quality, and may be shipped cheaper than any coal in the Vale of Gwendraeth, being about 3 miles only distant from the shipping place; the whole may be worked with a small capital. David Lloyd, the tenant of the farm, will show the premises. For particulars apply to Messrs. Barker and Bowker, No. 1, Gray's Inn-square, London; Mr. Watkins, solicitor, Foregate-street, Worcester; or to Mr. B. Jones, solicitor, Llanelly, Carmarthenshire (post-paid), where a plan of the estate may be seen.

GLAMORGANSHIRE—COAL, IRONSTONE, AND FIRE-CLAY TO BE LET.

TO BE LET, FOR A TERM, the whole of the valuable VEINS of COAL, IRONSTONE, AND FIRE-CLAY, lying under the

TRECASTLE ESTATE.

Situate near Lanharry, Glamorganshire, about 10 miles from Cardiff, and about 16 from

Port Cawl and Port Talbot. Nearly 300 acres of the estate contain all the principal VEINS of COAL and IRON-STONE due to the lower series of measures in the Great Mineral Basin of South Wales; and as the property is bounded for some distance on the north by the South Wales Railway, great facilities will shortly be afforded for communicating with the different parts on the coast. Several of the veins of coal having been, many years ago, partially worked on the estate, near the railway, for the supply of the neighbourhood, are known to be of a highly bituminous quality. The large coal is well adapted for exportation and domestic use, and the small for general manufacturing purposes. It produces coke of fine quality, calculated either for locomotive engines or iron smelting.

The ironstone is in great abundance, and the estate possesses very eligible sites for the erection of blast-furnaces for smelting the same. There is also a very large supply of TIMBER and PITWOOD growing on the property—any quantity of which may be had at a valuation; and there is also a constant supply of water.

For further particulars, and to treat for the same, apply to Mr. Lewis, solicitor, Bridgend, Glamorgan.

COLLIERIES AND ROYALTIES TO BE LET OR SOLD.

EMBAIKING in the COAL TRADE.

This property consists of several hundred acres of unwrought coal of good quality, with two pits in work, and one partly sunk—the coal has thus been satisfactorily proved. The leases are on a low royalty, and one of them, extending over about four-fifths of the whole, contains a right of purchasing in fee the royalty, for a moderate sum, which, in case of extended working, would afford a great saving.

There is a good demand for coal at Bristol, and various other places adjoining the Bristol and Birmingham Railway, which passes through this property, and on which the coals are now carried; and it is clearly shown to any person who understands coal mining, that a large profit might be made by a judicious expenditure.

The coals realise at the pits a much higher price than coals sold at in the north of England, or most other parts of the country, and the price in this vicinity varies but little. The dock dues at Bristol have lately been greatly reduced, so that it is now one of the lowest ports in the kingdom, and affords a medium for exporting large quantities of coal in vessels requiring return cargoes, for which purpose it is much in demand.

Any person inclined to purchase a share in the concern, or to become the managing partner, will be treated with.

For particulars apply to J. P. Sturge and Son, land agents and surveyors, Bristol.

COLLIERY TO BE LET, SWANSEA.—TO BE LET, for

such a term of years as may be agreed upon, the COAL lying under an ESTATE of about TWO HUNDRED ACRES, within 4 miles of the port of SWANSEA. An engine has been erected, and one seam of coal has already been won. The small is suitable for general manufacturing purposes, and the large is most excellent as steam-packet coal. The pit is situated within a few yards of the Swansea Canal, to which the communication is already made.

For particulars apply to Mr. Phillip Richard, Gorse Colliery, near Swansea.

RIVER FRONTAGE, SWANSEA.—TO BE LET, for such

a term of years as may be agreed upon, SEVERAL ACRES OF GROUND, lying along the navigable part of the SWANSEA RIVER, in the immediate vicinity of the largest copper works, and suitable for smelting, or other manufacturing establishments. The land is close to the South Wales Railway, and possesses great facilities for delivery of coal by this line, as well as by other modes of transit.

Apply to Mr. B. Daniel, surveyor, No. 6, Garden-street, Swansea.

JAMES BOYDELL, LAND, MINE, AND MACHINERY

VALUER, AND AGENT

No. 54, THREADNEEDLE-STREET, LONDON.

Has to DISPOSE OF several valuable PATENT RIGHTS, some of which have been profitably worked.

A FREESTONE QUARRY, in North Wales, from which, on account of its quality, the small cost of getting and working it, and its proximity to the sea, London may be supplied at lower prices than those now ruling for much inferior stone, and a large profit left to the proprietor.

An IRONSTONE MINE, likewise in North Wales, worked open cast, close to a shipping port, and now in profitable work.

The LEASE of a very celebrated FOUNDRY and ENGINEERING ESTABLISHMENT, on the River Dee, complete, with fixtures, machinery and tools, in working order, and ready for any parties to embark at once on building first-class iron steam-vessels, and marine and locomotive engines.

The above will be found worthy the attention of any parties desiring to invest money in a profitable business, as they will be disposed of upon terms which will ensure an unusual return to the purchasers of them.

J. BOYDELL has also at his DISPOSAL a RESIDENCE and LANDED PROPERTY in SHROPSHIRE, which is in a good neighbourhood, and which (a large portion of the land adjoining the house being of a most picturesque character, and well timbered, with a streamlet running through it) might be made a country residence for any nobleman or gentleman, such as but few in the kingdom would bear comparison with.

Particulars of the above may be had, upon application, at 54, Threadneedle-street.

CORNWALL—TYWARTHALL MINES.

IMPORTANT AND VALUABLE COPPER MINES TO BE LET, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, comprising the extensive SETTS formerly

known as

UNITED HILLS, WHEEL CHARLES, and

SOUTH TOWAN, WHEEL FANCY,

belonging to the Duchy of Cornwall, in the parish of SAINT AGNES.—These mines having been surrendered to the Duchy by the late lessees, during the extreme pressure of the latter part of the year 1847, have since been placed in good working order, and are yielding large and increasing returns. They are now to be leased, at a moderate rate of dues, for a term of 21 years.

An arrangement can be made for putting the lessees of the Tywarthall Mines in possession of the adjoining sets of Wheel Sparrow, West Wheel Sparrow, Bassett's United Hills, Wheel Clarence, and Wheel Lydie, the property of the representatives of the late John Bassett Esq.

Proposals will be received at the Duchy of Cornwall Office, Somerset House; and any further information may be obtained by application there, or to R. Taylor, Esq., Falmouth. Duchy of Cornwall, Somerset House, Feb. 20, 1849.

(DAY OF SALE POSTPONED.)

EXTENSIVE IRON-WORKS FOR SALE.—NEW FIELD OF BLACK-BAND IRON-STONE.—UPSET PRICE REDUCED.

TO BE SOLD, BY PUBLIC ROUP, within the Royal Exchange Sale Rooms, GLASGOW, on Wednesday, the 25th day of April current (instead of the 11th, as formerly advertised)—at One o'clock afternoon (if not previously disposed of by private bargain).

THE BLAIR IRON-WORKS.

belonging to the Ayrshire Iron Company, situated in the parish of Dalry and county of Ayr.—These works, which have been recently erected at an immense cost, consist of TWO BLOWING ENGINES, FIVE BLAST-FURNACES, WORKMEN'S HOUSES, STEAM-ENGINES for working the minerals, together with UTILITIES at the pits, furnaces, &c., all in working order, and capable of producing upwards of 35,000 tons of iron per annum.

One of the blowing engines, high-pressure, estimated at 90-horse power, was erected in 1841—the other, a condensing engine, of 100-horse power, was erected in 1847, and is estimated at 200-horse power. There are, besides the manager's house and store buildings, 187 workmen's houses, in a habitable state, attached to the furnace and pits, and there are 20 partly built, which could be finished at a small additional outlay. There are also a new foundry, wright's shop, fire-brick work, smithy, &c.

The MINERAL FIELDS consist of COAL, IRONSTONE, LIMESTONE, and FIRE-CLAY, held in lease by the company at moderate fixed rents and royalties, all situated within easy distances of the furnaces, and for the most part have the advantage of railway communication.

The COAL FIELDS consist of several hundred acres, of which only a small portion has been wrought; several pits, fitted with good engines and machinery, are sunk to the coal, and partly in operation.

The IRONSTONE consists of the well-known BLACK-BAND, yielding about 3000 tons of calcined stone per acre, and it has been estimated that there are 300 acres, or thereby, still to work, besides about 300 acres, which, from borings just completed, it is ascertained also exists, as well as in adjoining lands, the minerals in which are still undisposed of.

There is also a large extent of CLAY-BAND IRONSTONE, hitherto little wrought, but capable of yielding a large output. There are 15 pits, with excellent steam-engines, some of them in present operation, and others ready to resume working.

The LIMESTONE QUARRY is worked by open cast, and is connected with the works by railway.

The FIRE-CLAY is abundant, of excellent quality, and cheaply produced.

There is a large stock of ironstone on the ground, which can be got at a valuation, so that the works can be put into immediate operation, and having a connection with the Glasgow and Ayr and Ardrossan Railways, along which the produce has the privilege of conveyance at low rates, the present affords an excellent opportunity for parties entering into the iron trade.

Considerable progress has been made in the erection of extensive malleable works, immediately adjoining the pig-iron works, which will be sold either together therewith or separately.

Further particulars will be given on application to W. D. Starling, Esq., 13, Chancery-lane, London; or to Mr. Brown, 35, or to Mr. Watson, 32, St. Vincent-place, Glasgow.

N.B.—The purchaser of these works has an opportunity of at the same time acquiring the mansion-house and lands of Pitcon, immediately adjoining.

Glasgow, April 4, 1849.

(DAY OF SALE POSTPONED.)

VALUABLE ESTATE AND MINERAL FIELD IN AYRSHIRE FOR SALE.

TO BE SOLD, BY PUBLIC ROUP, within the Royal Exchange Sale Rooms, Queen-street, Glasgow, on Wednesday, the 25th day of April current (instead of the 11th day of April, as formerly advertised)—at One o'clock afternoon, unless previously disposed of by private bargain, all and whole the

LANDS AND ESTATE OF PITCON.

Extending to about 216 acres, imperial measure, as more particularly described in former advertisements; together with the MANSION-HOUSE, and OFFICES and GARDEN thereto belonging; and the whole MINERALS and METALS in the said Lands, excepting these 5 acres, or thereby. Scotch measure, now belonging to the Glasgow and Ayr Company, of their presently-working seam of ironstone in the said Lands; and also excepting the Pitscon Railway and Branches, in so far as the same are within, and pass through, the said Lands.

The MANSION-HOUSE is in good order and repair, and has attached to it a set of suitable and commodious offices, with walled garden, shrubbery, and pleasure ground; and the whole are well enclosed.

The LANDS, let under lease, extend to about 140 acres Scotch or thereby, and are at present held by a respectable tenant, at a surface rent of 490l. sterling per annum. The farm steading is in good order and repair.

The MINERALS, comprising the most valuable description of ironstone, extend to about 140 acres still unwrought, and are held upon lease by the Ayrshire Iron Company. Upon a moderate calculation, the black-band yields about 3000 tons calcined ironstone to the imperial acre. There are, besides, several seams of coal and other Minerals in the Lands.

This estate is situated near to the village of DALRY, at which there is a station upon the line of the Glasgow, Paisley, and Ayr Railway, and in the immediate neighbourhood of the Ayrshire Iron Company's Works, with which it is connected by railway communication, and will, in consequence, form a most desirable and profitable investment to the purchaser of the Ayrshire Iron Company's works (the Blair Iron Works), which, along with the benefit of the mineral lease of Pitcon, are advertised to be sold, by public roup, at the same time and place with this estate.

The public and parish burdens payable from the estate are small.

For further particulars, application may be made to McClelland and McKenzie, accountants, 128 Ingram-street, Glasgow; or Robert McCowan, 17 Gordon-street, there; Knox and Findlay, writers, 29, St. Vincent-place, there; James McCosh, writer, in Dalry; or to Douglas and Ranken, writers, 81, St. George's-place, Glasgow, in whose hands the articles of roup and title deeds, and a plan of the estate and mineral workings, may be seen.—Mr. McCosh will give directions for the lands being pointed out, and the mansion-house, offices, and garden, being shown to inquirers.

BOGLE & CO., Auctioneers.

Glasgow, April 4, 1849.

WARRANTED SAFETY FUSE.—W. BRUNTON & CO.

beg to inform Mine Agents, Contractors, and Merchants, that having completed their Machinery for the MANUFACTURE of the ABOVE ARTICLE, they are enabled to offer FUSE, of a very superior quality, at considerably reduced prices—viz.:

COMMON FUSE, 3d. per coil of 24 feet, and SUMP FUSE, for wet ground, at 5d. per coil.

W. B. & Co. can supply FUSE in ANY LENGTHS that may be required.

Peebles Fuse Factory, Peebles, Truro, Cornwall.

WONDERS IN LOCOMOTION.—For a SMALL SUM, required for the exhibition of a patented discovery, a SHARE in the PATENTS is offered, which must realise a princely fortune. Among the most prominent applications of this wonderful discovery, is the propulsion of carriages on rails and on common roads, without engines, steam, fire, water, magnetism, or animal power, and propelling of ships without either of the above means, or paddles, or any propellers whatever.—Only genuine written applications, marked "A. Z., Knowles' Library, Conduit-street, Hyde-park Gardens," will be noticed.

ARSENIC.—WANTED, a WORKMAN who thoroughly understands the MANUFACTURE of ARSENIC from the ORE.—Address to Mr. Hart, Canal Bridge, Old Kent-road.

SLATE AND COPPER.—Extensive and valuable SLATE QUARRIES TO BE LET, on the coast of KERRY, IRELAND. Also extensive COPPER and LEAD MINES, in the same county.—For particulars, and professional report, address Mr. Reeve, care of Mr. Straker, 3, Adelaide-street, West Strand.

STEAM-ENGINE FOR SALE.—TO BE SOLD, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, a 63-inch cylinder PUMPING ENGINE, on the Cornish principle, without boiler—9-feet 6-inch stroke in cylinder, and 7-feet 6-inch in shaft, with bright working gear, &c.—For further particulars, to treat for the same, apply to Mr. Wm. Gregor, Raven-hill, Swansea.—March 18, 1849.

STEAM-ENGINES TO BE SOLD.—The following superior NEW HIGH-PRESSURE ENGINES—viz.:

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| 1 30-horse, 2 12-horse, 1 7-horse, |
| 1 3-horse, and 1 2-horse HIGH-PRESSURE STEAM-ENGINES, with or without boilers. |

—For particulars and price, apply to Mr. Joseph Spencer, Bilston Foundry, Staffordshire.

TO GAS COMPANIES.

TO BE DISPOSED OF, BY PRIVATE TREATY, ONE TELESCOPE GASHOLDER, 80 feet diameter and 18 feet high; also FOUR LARGE DRY LIME PURIFIERS, each 25 feet long by 18 feet wide, and 5 feet deep, with valves and lids, complete, with 18-inch connections, arranged to work with a central revolving valve, 84-feet diameter—the water-joints being 3 feet deep.—Applications to be addressed to Mr. Richardson, engineer, Dudley.

TO CONTRACTORS AND OTHERS.—The directors of the BITUMINOUS SHALE COMPANY are prepared to RECEIVE TENDERS for the DIGGING, RAISING, and OBTAINING BITUMINOUS SHALE, or SCHIST, at SMEDMORE and KINMERIDGE, in the ISLE OF PURBECK, in the county of Dorset, and also for the DELIVERY of the SAME at the COMPANY'S WORKS at NORTH-WICH, in the said county—distant about eight miles by land, and twenty-six miles by water.

Particulars and terms of contract may be seen on application to the secretary, at the office, 16, Hanover-street, Hanover-square, London, between the hours of Twelve and Three.—Sealed tenders to be sent in, directed to the secretary, on or before the 23d inst. The directors will not be bound to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order of the board, ALGERNON POLLOCK, Sec.

MINING PROPERTY.—Mr. JAMES HERRON, MINE

AGENT, 23, CLEMENTS-LANE, LOMBARD-STREET, has received instructions to DISPOSE OF SHARES in FIRST CLASS MINES, paying regular dividends, and yielding to the purchaser from 17½ to 25 per cent. upon his outlay. He is also in a position to transact business in the following—viz.:

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| St. John del Rey, Tamar, Treviackey and Barrior, Great Devon Consols, Altun, Australian, Condurrow, East Wheel Rose, and Wheel Seal Mines, Great Consols Gwennap, Treviackey, Trevelian, Mary Anne, East Tamar, Tincroft, and Kewick Mining Company. |
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MINING OFFICES, No. 8, GEORGE-YARD, LOMBARD-STREET, LONDON.—Messrs. R. TREDINNICK & CO. beg to draw the attention of capitalists to the DEPRESSED MARKET VALUE of SHARES in ENGLISH and FOREIGN MINES, many of which pay dividends of from 20 to 30 per cent. per annum, whilst those on the eve of so doing are selling at correspondingly low prices.—Messrs. T. & Co. continue to DEAL in every description of MINING, RAILWAY, BANKING, INSURANCE, CANAL, and OTHER SHARES.—Statistical information afforded gratuitously, upon personal application.—MONEY ADVANCED upon the above securities.

MINING OFFICES, No. 8, GEORGE-YARD, LOMBARD-STREET, LONDON.—Mr. RICHARD THOMAS (who has had 20 years' experience as a mining agent in London) OFFERS his SERVICES in the PURCHASE and SALE of MINE and OTHER SHARES, on commission. Purchases in many valuable mines may now be made at unprecedentedly low prices. The fullest information given (without charge) relative to mining investments and operations.

N.B.—R. T. has now ON SALE a limited number of SHARES in an undertaking offering unusual advantages, situated in one of the best mining districts in Cornwall. Full particulars will be furnished on application.

MINING OFFICES, No. 1, ST. MICHAEL'S-ALLEY, CORNHILL, LONDON.—Messrs. WATSON and CUELL have FOR SALE, SHARES in Heligston Down, East Tamar, South Tamar, Devon Great Consols, St. John del Rey, Treviackey, Mary Ann, and most of the best dividend-paying mines in Cornwall; and are PURCHASERS of Consurrow, North Pool, Stray Park, Treviackey and Barrior, Tincroft, West Wheel Jewel, &c. &c.—Messrs. W. and C. have also FOR SALE, a few SHARES in the GRAND JUNCTION WATER-WORKS.

MR. THOS. P. THOMAS, MINING AGENT, AND DEALER

IN RAILWAY, GAS, BANK, INSURANCE, AND OTHER SHARES.

3, GEORGE-YARD, LOMBARD-STREET, LONDON.

T. P. THOMAS is a SELLER of SHARES in the leading MINES of Cornwall, Devon, and Wales—paying from 10 to 30 per cent.—Statistical information afforded upon personal application, or by letter.

JAMES LANE, MINING SHARE DEALER,

80, OLD BROAD-STREET, LONDON.

MR. JAMES STRIDE, MINING AGENT, AND DEALER

IN SHARES, 27, SPRING-GARDENS, LONDON.

METALLURGICAL ASSAYING AND ANALYSIS, on

the most reasonable terms, by ALFRED SENIOR MERRY,

SHERBOURNE-STREET, BIRMINGHAM.

ASSAYING AND ANALYSIS.—Mr. MITCHELL begs to

inform the MANAGERS, &c., of MINES, SMELTING-WORKS, and MANUFACTORIES, that he still continues to CONDUCT ANALYSES of all PRODUCTS, metallurgical and manufacturing, at his LABORATORY,

23, HAWLEY-ROAD, KENTISH TOWN, LONDON.

to which address communications are to be forwarded.—Instruction in all branches of assaying and analysis as usual.

BLAENAVON IRON AND COAL COMPANY.—Notice is

hereby given, that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of this company will be HELD at their offices, Pancras-lane, London, on Friday, the 27th of April next, at One o'clock precisely, when the accounts and transactions of the past year will be laid before them.

By order of the board,

Offices, 4, Pancras-lane, London, March 30, 1849. JAMES BOOTH, Secretary.

IMPERIAL BRAZILIAN MINING ASSOCIATION.

Winchester House, Broad-street, London, April 2, 1849.—The TRANSFER BOOKS will CLOSE on SATURDAY, the 14th inst., and RE-OPEN on the day after the General Meeting, in MAY, of which due notice will be given.

GEORGE THOMAS, Acting Director.

KINZIGTHAL MINING ASSOCIATION, No. 1, Adelaide-

place, March 24, 1849.—The SECOND GENERAL ANNUAL MEETING of this association will be HELD at the offices of the company, 1, Adelaide-place, London-bridge, on Friday, the 20th April next, at One o'clock precisely.

GEO. COPELAND CAPPER, Secretary.

TINCROFT MINING COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given,

that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders in this company will be HELD on Tuesday, the 10th day of April next, at 44, Finsbury-square, at Two o'clock precisely.—London, March 15, 1849.

THE PATENT SAFETY FUSE,

FOR BLASTING ROCKS IN MINES, QUARRIES, AND FOR SUBMARINE OPERATIONS.—This article affords the SAFEST, CHEAPEST, and most EXPEDIENT MODE of effecting this very hazardous operation. From many testimonies to its usefulness with which the manufacturers have been favoured from every part of the kingdom, they select the following letter, recently received from John Taylor, Esq., F.R.S. &c.—"I am very glad to hear that my recommendations have been of any service to you; they have been given from a thorough conviction of the great usefulness of the Safety Fuse; and I am quite willing that you should employ my name as evidence of this."

Manufactured and sold by the Patentees, BICKFORD, SMITH, and DAVET, Cam-

borne, Cornwall.

MONEY.—MESSRS. KILICK & CO. (late WINSTANLEY,

KILICK, & Co.), SHAREBROKERS, inform their friends and the public, they make IMMEDIATE ADVANCES, to any amount, on

CORNISH STEAM-ENGINES.

The number of pumping-engines reported for the month of Feb. is 24—the quantity of coals consumed being 2728 tons, lifting, in the aggregate, 26,000,000 tons of water 10 fathoms high—the average duty of the whole is, therefore, 53,000,000 lbs. lifted 1 foot high by the consumption of a bushel of coal.—The following have exceeded the average—

| Mines. | Engines. | Length of stroke in ft. | Load in lbs. | Load per sq. inch of piston. | Strokes per min. | Consumption of coal in lbs. per min. | Million lbs. lifted 1 foot in 24 hrs. | Lifted 1 foot in 24 hrs. by 1 cwt. of coal. |
|---------------|----------|-------------------------|--------------|------------------------------|------------------|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|---|
| Wh. Tremayne | 36-inch | 9-0 | 26,128 | 19-9 | 12-6 | 3110 | 55-4 | 66 |
| East W. Croft | 36-inch | 9-0 | 26,128 | 19-9 | 12-6 | 3110 | 55-4 | 66 |
| East W. Croft | 36-inch | 9-0 | 26,128 | 19-9 | 12-6 | 3110 | 55-4 | 66 |
| East W. Croft | 36-inch | 9-0 | 26,128 | 19-9 | 12-6 | 3110 | 55-4 | 66 |
| East W. Croft | 36-inch | 9-0 | 26,128 | 19-9 | 12-6 | 3110 | 55-4 | 66 |
| East W. Croft | 36-inch | 9-0 | 26,128 | 19-9 | 12-6 | 3110 | 55-4 | 66 |
| East W. Croft | 36-inch | 9-0 | 26,128 | 19-9 | 12-6 | 3110 | 55-4 | 66 |
| East W. Croft | 36-inch | 9-0 | 26,128 | 19-9 | 12-6 | 3110 | 55-4 | 66 |
| East W. Croft | 36-inch | 9-0 | 26,128 | 19-9 | 12-6 | 3110 | 55-4 | 66 |
| East W. Croft | 36-inch | 9-0 | 26,128 | 19-9 | 12-6 | 3110 | 55-4 | 66 |

[Abstract from Brown's Cornish Engine Reporter, from Feb. 20 to March 20, 1849.]

| Number reported | 24 |
|--|-------|
| Average load per square inch on the piston, in lbs. | 12-6 |
| Average number of strokes per minute | 5-9 |
| Gallons of water drawn per minute | 5911 |
| Average duty of 18 engines—being million lbs. lifted 1 foot high, by the consumption of 1 cwt. of coal | 63-0 |
| Actual horse-power employed per minute | 108-5 |
| Average consumption of coals per horse-power per hour, in lbs. | 4-1 |

| Number reported | 19 |
|--|--------|
| Number of strokes per minute | 68-166 |
| Average depth of drawing, in fathoms | 126-0 |
| Average number of horse-whim kiddles drawn the average depth, by consuming 1 cwt. of coals | 53-1 |
| Average duty of 14 engines, as above | 16-3 |

| Number reported | 7 |
|--|------|
| Average number of strokes per minute | 14-6 |
| Average duty of 4 engines, as above | 34-3 |
| Actual horse-power employed per minute | 54-3 |

| Fowey Consols | 80-inch single | Millions | 101-9 |
|--------------------|--------------------------------|----------|-------|
| Par Consols | 80-inch single | Millions | 89-2 |
| Great Fulgooth | 80-inch single | Millions | 89-0 |
| Par Consols | 72 and 36-inch Sims's combined | Millions | 85-7 |
| Callington | 50-inch single | Millions | 74-2 |
| West Fowey Consols | 60-inch single | Millions | 72-3 |

| Par Consols | 24 & 13-inch Sims's combined | Millions | 29-0 |
|---------------|------------------------------|----------|------|
| Fowey Consols | 22-inch double | Millions | 28-6 |
| Fowey Consols | 22-inch double | Millions | 28-6 |
| Par Consols | 24-inch single | Millions | 19-5 |

| South Caradon | 26-inch single | Millions | 44-5 |
|----------------|----------------|----------|------|
| Tamar Mines | 30-inch single | Millions | 41-9 |
| Great Fulgooth | 24-inch double | Millions | 31-6 |

NEW PATENTS.

A grant of an extension of a patent for the term of four years, from the 4th inst., of an invention for a certain improvement or certain improvements in the making and manufacturing of axetrees for carriages, and other cylindrical and conical shafts, to C. Geach and T. Walker, the assignees of J. Hardy, the original inventor.

A. V. Newton, Chancery-lane, for improvements in separating and assorting solid materials or substances of different specific gravities.

S. A. Carpenter, Birmingham, Warwick, manufacturer, for a certain improvement in or substitute for knuckles.

A. Woollett, Liverpool, artist, for improvements in gun carriages.

W. Parry, Esq., Plymouth, for improvements in shoeing horses, and in horse shoes.

H. Dunnington, Nottingham, manufacturer, for improvements in the manufacture of looped fabrics, and in the making of gloves and handbands.

J. G. Wilson, engineer, Chelsea, and W. Piddling, Elizabeth-street, Pimlico, for improvements in obtaining perfect combustion, and in apparatus relating thereto, the same being applicable to every description of furnace and fire-place, as also to other purposes where inflammable matter or material is made use of.

W. M'Brine, jun., of Silgo, Ireland, but now of Havre, France, merchant, for improvements in the apparatus and process for converting salt water into fresh water, and in oxygenating water.

H. and J. Foster, Liverpool, telegraphic ship signal lantern.

W. Bennett, Percival-street, Goswell-road, shaving brush.

J. Whitehead, Preston, reciprocating spiral motor.

R. Jones, Carr-street, Ipswich, improved fire-escape.

R. Nicoll, Regent's-circus, and Lombard-street, jackets for rowing, cricketing, &c.

F. B. Oerton, Walsall, bit for horses.

R. Garrett, King-street, Whitehall, double piston cornopoean.—*Mechanics Magazine.*

BANWEN IRON COMPANY.—At the Kingston Assizes, on Saturday last, an action was brought by Messrs. Robinson and Co., against the company, to recover the sum of 600*l.*, and upwards, for work and labour done, goods sold and delivered, and money paid on account stated. The defendants pleaded never indebted, payment, and that it was a joint-stock company, and, therefore, that the acts of two or three of the directors could not bind the company, unless they had been duly authorised by the company, which, it was pleaded, had not been the case in this instance, and, further, a set-off. It appeared that the plaintiffs are engineers at Pimlico, having succeeded the well-known firm of Bramah and Co., and that the defendants had iron works in Glamorganshire, and offices in Threadneedle-street, in the City of London, under the title of the "Banwen Iron Company." The company was completely registered in October, 1846. It would be shown that the orders which had been given to the plaintiffs had been received from a Dr. Barnett, a Mr. Browne, and a Mr. Harris, the two former being directors, and the last the secretary. In the month of February, 1847, these gentlemen entered into an agreement with the plaintiffs for the supply of a steam-engine and fittings, and the money due under this agreement had been duly paid. The plaintiffs afterwards supplied other machinery, consisting of two boilers and the matters connected with them. After the trial had occupied some hours, it turned out that the counsel for the plaintiffs were unable to prove that the sanction of the board of directors had been given to the two directors in question to pledge the credit of the company in this particular instance, in any other way than by the production of a letter from Harris, the secretary.—Mr. Baron Parks said, that unless evidence were given either by a particular provision in the deed of the company, that a certain person, or certain persons were appointed, and duly authorised to pledge the credit of the company, or of the liability of the directors as a body, it was quite clear, upon the ruling of the Court of Exchequer in these cases, that neither the company as a company, nor the directors as a board, except where the board were proved to have acted in the particular instance, could be held liable for any debt incurred by one or two of their body.—Mr. Serj. Channell said he was not furnished with the proofs which his lordship required.—Plaintiffs nonsuited accordingly.

OUR ALKALI WORKS.—Considerable alarm exists among the soda manufacturers of this district, at a reported intention of the Government of Prussia to increase the duty upon crystals of soda admitted into that country, from 15*l.*, the present duty, to 2*l.* per ton. Within these few years, a large and important trade has arisen between this country, especially this district, and the continent, for soda-ash and crystals of soda; and the manufacturers of these articles on the Tyne have invested large sums in increasing their establishments to supply this increased demand, calculating, no doubt, that the principles of free trade would not be departed from. If they should unhappily be mistaken, and continental nations should return to a restrictive system of trade, of which this appears to be a symptom, they, and all those dependent upon this particular branch of trade, will be grievously injured. The cost of delivering crystals of soda in Prussia, including the present duty, we understand is about 2*l.* per ton, to which extent the Prussian manufacturer is at present protected. If the duty be increased to 2*l.* per ton, his protection will be 4*l.* 5*s.* per ton; and, as the price of crystals of soda, free-on-board in the Tyne, is not more than 6*l.* per ton, it will operate as an entire prohibition. We, however, think it improbable that our Government can quietly allow this additional duty to be imposed; and we are informed that the soda makers have already communicated with some of the Ministers on the subject.—*Newcastle Chronicle.*

ANOTHER PERMANENT CURE OF A NERVOUS HEADACHE AND GIDDINESS IN THE HEAD BY HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Mr. W. Smith, of No. 3, Little Thomas-street, Lambeth, suffered for many years with a nervous headache and giddiness in the head, which so prostrated his strength, that he had very little hope of a recovery. His disorders completely baffled the skill of several eminent doctors, who, it appears, mistook his complaints for an affection of the spine, and he got worse under their treatment. In despair, and as a last resource, he commenced taking Holloway's pills, which have had the effect of restoring him to perfect health, and the prospect of a hale and hearty old age. Sold by all druggists, and at Professor Holloway's establishment, 244, Strand, London.

COAL MARKET, LONDON.

PRICE OF COALS PER TON AT THE CLOSE OF THE MARKET.

MONDAY.—Buddle's West Hartley 14-6—Carr's Hartley 14-9—New Tanfield 13-10—Tanfield Moor 13-6—Towling 13-6—Wylam 13-6—Walls End Brown's Gas 12-3—Framwellgate 15—Hotspur 14—Sartford 14—Percy Benham 13-9—Eden Main 15-6—Brady's Hutton 16-6—Bell 15-9—Hawell 17-3—Lambton 15-9—Stewart's 16-6—Caradoc 16-6—Cassop 16-6—Hough Hall 15-6—Whitworth 13-3—Denison 14-9—Tees 17-6—Cowpen Hartley 14-9—Anthracite 26—Hartley 13-9—Nixon's Merthyr 20-6—Skidney's Hartley 14-6—Ships at market, 67; sold, 37.

WEDNESDAY.—Carr's Hartley 14-9—Hollywell Main 14-6—New Tanfield 13-10—Wylam 13-6—Walls End Brown's Gas 12-3—Framwellgate 15—Hotspur 14—Sartford 14—Percy Benham 13-9—Eden Main 15-6—Brady's Hutton 16-6—Bell 15-9—Hawell 17-3—Lambton 15-9—Stewart's 16-6—Caradoc 16-6—Cassop 16-6—Hough Hall 15-6—Whitworth 13-3—Denison 14-9—Tees 17-6—Cowpen Hartley 14-9—Nixon's Merthyr 20-6—Ships at market, 39; sold, 32.

THE GOLD DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA.

Advices to the 25th December last have reached here from California, and while from some of them the same marvellous tales are as before formerly reached us, we are only to be gleaned, others carry on them more of the stamp of truth and probability. A Mr. Mellis, who is stated to have arrived at Boston from San Francisco, confirms even the most extravagant accounts, and estimates the gatherings for the first year at 200,000,000; he is said to have brought a piece weighing 6 ozs., and tells of a lump found in October last, near the River Stanislaus, by an Indian, named Truxillo, weighing 12*lb.* 1*oz.* 10*grs.*

How far he is to be credited is yet to be known. Other statements are more moderate: from the generality of them we learn that fortunes are not to be made in a day or a season; the average earnings may be said to be about from \$10 to \$12 per day, and with this hard labour, continually covered with water and mud, which brings on ague and fever. All the accounts agree in a barbarous murder having been committed on 10th November last, on a Mr. Pomeroy and a respectable companion, who had collected a quantity of gold. They had encamped in the night, on their journey to the Puella Valley, when their camp was attacked in the night, and robbed, supposed by two men who have fled, named Lynch and Jones, of whom numbers are in hot pursuit, and, if found guilty when tried by Lynch-law, would, doubtless, be hung. Three men also were hung at San Jose for murder, after a trial by the alcalde and a jury. There does appear, however, a brighter side of the picture. A party, to the number of 153, have signed and agreed to a code of bye-laws for the protection of the general property; they meet every Sunday morning to the number of 120 to 130, hear the rules read by the secretary, who inquires if any one knows of an infringement since the previous Sunday; and in eight months (except on one occasion) there had been no offence which merited more than a small fine or reprimand from the president. On the occasion alluded to, a covetous fellow was caught hiding part of the general stock of gold belonging to his company of nine. They immediately held a meeting, paid him his share (about \$3000), and sent him about his business, as his fate on the following Sunday would have been expiation. One of the disbanded volunteers in Col. Fremont's regiment was taken prisoner by the Indians, and kept in captivity nine months, when, on the discovery that he was a Freemason, they gave him his liberty, many of the Indians being members of that fraternity. He had collected much gold, estimates the produce equal to the most sanguine statements made, advises all his acquaintance to go, and is now recruiting his strength at San Francisco, previous to another campaign in the season. With all this the quantity of gold arrived is small. A few trading ships had been received at Boston, and \$12,000 arrived from Chagres, by the steamer *Isabella*. Captain St. James states, that the amount on board the United States' ship, *Lexington*, is from \$300,000 to \$400,000, and that it will be carried to Valparaiso to be melted into bars, before being sent to America.

Other letters, of a similar date, state that emigration had been pouring into the diggings from all quarters; and the writer thinks that at least 100,000 will have arrived by August next. The cold weather had, for a time, checked the emigration to the mines; but almost every one not engaged in gold digging was preparing to go to the mines in the spring. The writer says that the present is the coldest winter known in California for 50 years. Provisions were very plentiful, and were receding in price.

The following letter from California, which arrived by the *Dee* steamer, although of an earlier date than the last advice via New York, will prove of particular interest to English readers, as it is written by an officer in the Hudson's Bay Company's service, who, having visited San Francisco, on the business of the company, has transmitted similar accounts to the directors in London. It will be observed that as far as his personal observations enable him to form an opinion, he confirms the general statements that have hitherto been received:—
"SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 21.—I have the pleasure to acquaint you that I returned here a few days ago, after an absence of six weeks, during which time I visited the gold mines, with the view of affording information thereon to the governor and committee of the Hudson's Bay Company and Sir George Simpson, and I shall endeavour to convey to you the extent of my progress. I left this place on the 1st of November, and ascended the river Sacramento in a launch for about 180 miles, when I reached the fort built some years ago by Captain Sutter, to visit whom, on the present occasion, was the direct object of my leaving San Francisco. On my arrival, however, the captain was absent on a gold digging excursion, with a band of Indians, and not being expected to return for some time, I thought that by visiting the mines meanwhile personally I might procure some interesting information for the company. I, therefore, set out with a party bound to a place called the dry diggings, about 60 miles distant. We reached that place in three days, being accompanied by waggon carrying the baggage. The dry diggings, I found, had been one of the first places in which gold was discovered, and that, although it had been pretty well dug up, it still yielded, to a steady working man, on an average, two ounces per day. There are a number of log houses erected there, and occupied by a considerable body of people, who intend passing the winter there, in order to be at hand for early labour in the spring, as during the winter no digging is done. Throughout this excursion I walked every step, from the time I left Sutter's fort until my return there, say about 200 miles. Horses are very expensive, and when one is procured it is either starved from scarcity of food, or stolen. Having pitched my tent at the dry diggings, and left it in charge of a person there, I quitted that place on a visit to what is called the middle fork of the Sacramento, where I had learned there were numerous diggers, and that gold was found in great abundance. In two days I reached the spot—situated in a ravine at a great depth, and extremely difficult access. Here I found many people, principally Americans, engaged digging the earth in which gold is contained; and some of them formed into parties of six and seven, washing the earth by a machine made of wood—others with large shallow tin pans. The process of washing by the machine is generally the most successful; but it requires great labour, and exposes the workman to be constantly wet, which has caused great numbers to fall sick of fever and ague. I ascertained that gold was obtained here in considerable quantities, some men having, in a very short space of time, realized from \$7000 to \$8000. Provisions here, of all kinds, are extremely high. Flour, say per barrel, from \$100 to \$150; pork 52 per lb.; but it must necessarily be so, from the great difficulty and expense attending its transport, waggon hire being from the fort to the dry diggings \$24 per cwt. I only remained two days at this place, but am of opinion that gold will be found in considerable quantities for years to come, not only here, but in many parts of the country."

ACCIDENTS.

Dorchester.—As Paul Page was at work in what was considered a safe part of the pit, a great mass of coal gave way directly over the spot where he was employed, and crushed him to death beneath it.

Miraculous Escape.—On Tuesday, the 27th March, as David and John Stott, delvers, were at work in a stone-quarry belonging to J. Rawson, Esq., of Brockwell, situate at Cut Edge, in Barkingland, an unexpected fall, or "shunt," of earth took place, by which John Stott was buried beneath the rubbish to the extent of five yards in depth. David Stott was a little more fortunate, being just buried up to the neck in fallen earth and stones. A more critical situation can hardly be imagined, and the poor men were in that situation a full hour before their perilous state was discovered. An alarm was at once raised, and 60 or 70 men, with proper implements, were brought to the spot. Operations were vigorously commenced for the release of David Stott, and the discovery of the mangled remains of John Stott, as they fully expected would be the case. Three hours were occupied in removing the rubbish, when, to the astonishment of all present, John Stott was dug out alive! and the stones had so providentially fallen around him, that not only had he a sufficiency of air to breathe, but scarcely a bruise was inflicted upon him. Such a miraculous escape from a premature grave we have seldom recorded. Both the men were removed to their homes, and it is fully expected they will be able to resume their work in a few days.

Hollyhoke Mine, near Wirsborough.—As two miners were "driving" they came to a "rider" (a stone shaped somewhat like a fish, protruding from and supporting the earth overhead), which they were in the act of securing when the earth gave way, enclosing them in a living tomb. One of the men was with great difficulty extricated without much injury; but the other was not found until he had long ceased to be.

Leigh.—An explosion of fire-damp took place at Mr. Wood's Colliery, Hindley Green, by which R. Southern, E. Harrison, and two of his sons were dreadfully burned. Southern has since died from the effects of his injuries, and Harrison and his sons are lying in a very dangerous state. It is little more than six months since a similar explosion took place, when six lives were lost.

Higginshaw Colliery, Oldham.—As Edmund Buckley was working at the bottom of the pit, the roof fell upon him, and he was killed on the spot.

Rosley Regis.—Joseph Cliff was frightfully injured by a fall of coal at the Cornagrees Colliery—among other injuries his left arm and collar bone, with one of his ribs, were severely fractured.—Cornelius Deesley was badly burnt about the face and upper parts of his body, by an explosion of fire-damp, in a pit at Messrs. Badger's Colliery, at Old Hill.

Fatal Pit Accident.—A serious accident happened at the Cobden Pits Colliery, belonging to the New British Iron Company, which resulted in the death of Thomas Ward, a young man, and injured Benjamin Taylor and Walter Walsh. At the inquest on poor Ward, whose evidence as to the melancholy occurrence, which he described as purely accidental, he stated that that portion of the pit where the coal (about 2 tons in weight) fell, was considered the safest part of the pit, and added that in case of any danger being apprehended in any other part of the pit, he should have run to that part for security.—*Wolver. Chron.*

Oldbury.—As Joseph Molinoux (who was employed in Captain Benfield's pits at Tifford Colliery) was working in the mine, a companion, named Daniel Milson, suddenly heard a noise, and on looking round, observed that an immense quantity of coal had fallen, burying the unfortunate man underneath it. He was extricated in the shortest possible time, and was found to be very severely hurt; but there being no one in charge of the engine during the night, he could not be removed from the pit, and had to remain there unassisted until about 5 o'clock next morning, when the whistling man came. It appeared, from the statements of James Stanfield and others, that it was the custom not to leave any one in charge of the engine during the night; and that if an accident occurred, then the person injured must remain in the pit till the morning. This custom, we imagine, should be more honoured in the breach than the observance. The poor fellow died of his injuries a few hours after his removal.—*Birmingham Journal.*

WHITE OAK TREMELS.—Application having been made to the Lords Commissioners of her Majesty's Treasury, by a certain firm, requesting the return of the duty paid by them on a quantity of white oak tremels, imported into the port of Liverpool, from Baltimore, the production of the United States of America, their lordships concurred in opinion with the revenue authorities, that oak tremels cannot legally be admitted free of duty.

Proceedings of Public Companies.

MEETINGS DURING THE ENSUING WEEK.

THIS DAY.—Railway Passengers' Assurance Company—London Tavern, at Twelve.
TUESDAY.—Tincroft Mining Company—offices, at Two.
Wheal Benny Mining Company—offices, at Twelve.
East Indian Railway—London Tavern, at Twelve for One.
Imperial Gas-Light and Coke Company—offices, at Twelve.
South-Eastern Railway—Bridge-house Hotel, at One.
Globe Insurance Company—offices, at One.
Royal Mail Steam Packet Company—London Tavern, at One.
Licensed Victuallers' and General Fire and Life Assurance Company—offices, at Twelve for One.
FRIDAY.—Falmouth Water-Works Company—offices, at Two.
SATURDAY.—Southwark and Vauxhall Water-Works Company—offices, at One.
General Revolver and Investment Company—offices, at One.
[The meetings of Mining Companies are inserted among the Mining Intelligence.]

COPPER MINERS' COMPANY.

A general court of the Governor and Company of the Copper Miners in England was held at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street, on Wednesday, the 4th inst., for the election of a court of assistants, and the dispatch of business.

JAMES ALSTON, Esq. (governor), in the chair.

Previous to the meeting proceeding to business, Mr. Lord proposed that his solicitor, Mr. Childs, should be admitted, which motion was negatived by a large majority.—The minutes of the last meeting were then read by Mr. TATE (the accountant).—On the motion being put, that they be confirmed, Mr. FLIGHT observed, that at the last meeting, the general feeling being against the court of assistants, a vote of censure, which was carried almost unanimously, had not been entered on the minutes, and he wished to know the reason why this had been omitted.

Mr. PELLY (the deputy-governor) said, on the occasion of the last general meeting he had been in the chair; he perfectly remembered such a resolution having been proposed, but it was couched in such language, that he had refused to put it from the chair. He hoped that by-gones would be by-gones, that if they were to go back to old grievances, it would not be the way to resuscitate the company. The court of assistants were in no enviable position, but this he could assure them, that the court would do all in their power to uphold the interest of the company.

The minutes of the last meeting having been confirmed, the following report was then read by the ACCOUNTANT:—

REPORT.
The meeting has been summoned, as the notice expresses, for the election of governor, deputy-governor, and ten assistants, for the year ensuing, for the preservation of the charter. Since the month of April last, the Bank of England has been in possession of, and is still carrying on the works of the company, in South Wales; and the remainder of the company are vested in trustees for the benefit of the creditors, under the authority of a resolution of the general court of proprietors, held on the 11th day of Feb., 1848; the court has, therefore, no report to make as to the result of the past year's operations. The proprietors are, doubtless, aware of the state in Chancery, instituted by one of the shareholders (Mr. Lord) against the Bank of England and this corporation. It was hoped the decision of the Lord Chancellor, allowing the demurrer put in on behalf of the company to Mr. Lord's bill, would have terminated legal proceedings; but since the Lord Chancellor's judgment was pronounced, an appeal in the House of Lords has been taken by Mr. Lord, and this court has, in consequence, no alternative but to give the necessary directions that the appeal should be brought to a hearing with the least possible delay; and such directions are in the course of being carried out. The Bank of England, with a view, it is understood, to get rid of the embarrassment arising from these proceedings, lately served the company with notice in bankruptcy. A strong appeal was made to the Bank to withdraw the notice, and the Bank has consented to suspend proceedings until after the 30th of April, at the same time declaring, that, unless an arrangement satisfactory to the company had been made by the meantime, a fiat in bankruptcy will then be taken out. The court are, however, happy to say, that parties largely interested in the affairs of the company are now exerting themselves to promote its reconstruction, and for that purpose are in communication with the Bank. The court have reason to hope, that a plan for such reconstruction, embracing all interests, will shortly be made public. With regard to the election of officers at this meeting, the present members of the court, though not desirous of retaining office, believe the interests of the proprietors at large will be best protected by continuing to do so, until the pending negotiations for reconstruction are matured; they, therefore, offer themselves for re-election, under the pledge of resigning their seats, whenever parties chosen by the newly-constituted body are prepared to take their places. It will, however, be necessary to fill up a vacancy caused by the decease of Mr. Robert Warren.

Capt. Mossom said, since the report was issued, he could inform them, that the appeal made by Mr. Lord would be heard in the House of Lords on the 23d of the present month. From the present report, it appeared to him, that the court had recommended the wisest course that could be pursued. The court was in a peculiar position; attacks had been made against them from abroad, and if they left the decision at present, they would be in a position to defend themselves. Their charter had not been violated; their works were in a good position. He thought the time had arrived when their differences should be sunk, and the affairs of the company placed on a solid and firm basis. The debenture holders had endeavoured to keep their interest separate from the shareholders. This could not, however, be done, if the affairs of the company were to be re-organised. They must all pull together. The debenture holders had expressed themselves willing to do so, and to do so, until the pending negotiations for reconstruction are matured. It was not a question of the shares were worth 10*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* or 10*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.* It was a question of reconstruction, now was the time to do it. He believed that an equitable arrangement could be effected on this principle:—That a committee of shareholders, consisting of four, be hereby appointed, to meet a like number of the debenture holders, and agree with them upon terms to be made with the Bank, which terms shall be binding upon both holders, and be secured by Act of Parliament, if necessary; that these terms generally should have for a basis a loan of 150,000*l.*, to be immediately raised among the parties now interested in the company, with a preference dividend thereon, not exceeding 10 per cent., secured upon the profits of the undertaking, and with equitable provision for its eventual liquidation—that each party so interested have the option, within a limited time, of taking up the capital of one-tenth of his present stake in the company, it being competent for him to declare his desire to exceed that proportion—that an immediate cash payment be made to the Bank, upon consideration of the mortgage being placed in the hands of trustees, respecting the capital out of which such payment is to be provided—that a gradual liquidation be made of such balance of the cash advance made by the Bank as shall appear to be still unpaid, due provision being made for meeting the working expenses of the mines and manufactures—that a gradual liquidation be made of the debenture loans, on equal footing of all parties holding debentures, and upon a graduated scale of value. A like graduated scale to be settled for preference shares, and old shares for purposes of dividends also, until the cash and debenture debts shall be settled. If this plan was carried out, it would not be by the court, but by a body of gentlemen sent by the Bank and the shareholders; 47,000*l.* had been the usual returns to be made, though this had not occurred in the past year; if they were to go upon this plan, it would afford a liquidation of the balance of 10,000*l.* The Bank had been prepared to treat them with every forbearance and consideration; it would afford at least 6 per cent. interest. A large portion of the Bank debt being paid by the people themselves, enough would remain for an equitable liquidation, to be given by a committee appointed by them.

Mr. Lord wished to know by whom the property was reassociated, if not by his means. If he had not filed a notice of injunction, the property would have been sold for nothing. They were not indebted to the court of assistants that their property was preserved. He had taken these proceedings at his own expense for their benefit, and not for their defence nominally by the court, but in reality, solely by the company. He did it to serve them, and the court used their money to defeat it. The reason why he had taken these proceedings was, that the mortgage had been effected by collusion. [An angry discussion of a few moments ensued here between Mr. Enthoven and Mr. Lord, subsequently the latter gentleman proceeded.] It appeared that Messrs. Bruce, Buxton, and Co., who had generally discounted the company's bills, applied to the Bank on the 15th of Sept., 1847, for a loan of 150,000*l.*, and state that, owing to the pressure of the times, the conversion of their property into money was altogether impracticable. The Bank said, that in order to avoid the evils likely to arise from the suspension of payment by a firm of such magnitude, they agreed to advance, and did advance to the said parties, on that and the following day, the sum of 150,000*l.* on their promissory note of six months' date (due 18th March, 1848), bearing interest at the rate of 6 per cent., taking as collateral security loan notes to a like amount of the Copper Company (bearing interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum), being ignorant at the time of the constitution of the company. The condition stipulated on, at the time granting the loan was, that if the promissory notes given by Messrs. Bruce, Buxton, and Co. were not duly paid at maturity, then the Bank of England reserved to themselves the right of disposing of the whole, or such portion of the loan notes, as would cover any outstanding claim upon the transaction. The house of Messrs. Gower, Nephew, and Co., suspended payment on the 11th of September (Mr. Abel Gower at that period was a governor of this company, and in the direction of the Bank), by which Messrs. Bruce, Buxton, and Co. were heavy sufferers, having discounted the company's bills on terms to a large amount; yet, the same day, they were represented as lending the company 40,000*l.* for four years, at 1 per cent. without security. The loan made by the Bank to Messrs. Bruce, Buxton, and Co., at a period when that firm was unable to comply with the rule of the Bank, to take up paper discounted by the latter for them, upon houses that had subsequently suspended payment, and by their own regulations were prohibited from entering upon fresh transactions; yet they, the Bank, wished it to be believed that the loan was for legitimate purposes, unconnected with any private understanding, and upon no other security. The Bank directors were perfectly acquainted with the constitution of the company—four of them had been directors of this company? What would they think of private parties who appeared to manage their affairs so loosely? It was said the Copper Company was in a state of insolvency, owing to company who had been in the habit of affording them facilities not being able to discount their notes; at this period they lent Messrs. Bruce and Buxton the sum required by them. It did seem strange that Bruce and Buxton could lend 40,000*l.* at 5 per cent., without security, yet, a few days after, were obliged to borrow 150,000*l.* at 5 per cent., giving security. After the Bank had made this advance to the Copper Company, they said the company was insolvent. In fact, there had been, all through, a *supra vi* act, when it had been their duty to tell the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth. He, therefore, charged Mr. John Cummins with being a party to this, and guilty of sacrificing, for his own purposes, the interest of the company.

A SHAREHOLDER: Do you wish to see the company reassociated?—Mr. CUMMINS rose to order: language had been used which was highly improper; he wished to be a gentleman, but he was prepared, here as well as elsewhere, to vindicate his conduct and honesty. He was prepared to aver that he had always acted for the interest of the company, without regard to any particular individuals.

Mr. Lord: He must be aware that, as to a knowledge of the affairs of the company, there were people out of doors who were connected with those in doors; and the Bank directors could gain what information they required without leaving their own parlour.—Mr. CUMMINS would not flinch from anything he had at any period stated. It was true that, when he did not know a single person in the court, he was asked by Messrs. Bruce and Buxton to come into the company; he did not do it to protect their interests more than any one else.

Bank parlour, and get them to withdraw the notice of bankruptcy, what could they obtain for their property?

Mr. SCOTT said, Mr. Lord's proceedings alone had induced the Bank to take these steps. The Bank had always shown themselves lenient, and willing to grant the company every indulgence; but Mr. Lord had impugned their mortgage. In order to get rid of this difficulty, they were obliged to give a notice to force the court into bankruptcy—they were obliged, to secure themselves, to give a notice to force the court into bankruptcy. The Bank had twice served notices of bankruptcy on them, but had subsequently withdrawn them; the Bank were in communication with the debenture and share holders, and, if the cause was lost, Mr. Lord would have to pay the costs.

Mr. Lord said, the Bank had advertised the property for sale for six months. They had offered for the Welsh property from Messrs. Williams, Foster, and Co.; but for this injunction the company would have had their property sold. If defeated this time, he could do nothing but to sue.

Mr. SCOTT said, he might sue as many bills as he pleased; but he would find they were very expensive expedients.

Mr. GIBBARD said, there were many of the shareholders of Mr. Lord's opinion; they must remember that Vice-Chancellor Knight Bruce had given a decision in Mr. Lord's favour—in fact, Mr. Lord was appealing from a reversal of the Chancellor's judgment on the proceedings of another court. They must remember that both shareholders and debenture holders were standing on tender ground; they were all too weak to stand alone; they must, therefore, unite and combine together. If such was done, he was convinced there was a fortune to be made. He proposed that a committee be formed, to have power to act with all parties—Bank, trade creditors, and all sorts of claims—in fact, to take such steps as they think necessary to resuscitate the company, and that they be empowered to make such arrangements with Mr. Lord, that he may desist from his suit.

Mr. Lord, after what had been said by Mr. Gibbard, did not wish to trespass further on their notice. He was averse to the company being forced into the Gazette, and he would make every effort to bring about an equitable arrangement.

The report was then put from the chair, and carried.

The shareholders then proceeded to the election of a Court of Assistants for the year ensuing. According to the rules of the company, an hour is to take place between the balloting and declaration of the election. During this period, a desultory conversation took place, when it was agreed that the whole of the shareholders, with the exception of the governor and deputy-governor, should adjourn and elect a chairman, in order to form a committee, as suggested by Mr. Gibbard. Mr. Shaw was voted in the chair.

Mr. GIBBARD then moved, "That a committee be appointed, to take such steps as may be necessary for the resuscitation of the company, and with full power to adjust all claims, and take such other proceedings as may be requisite for promoting that object."

This was seconded by Mr. FOWLER, and carried unanimously.

The following five gentlemen were elected to serve on the committee—Messrs. Fowler, Carden, Gibbard, Shaw, and Paul, jun., three to constitute a quorum.

The Governor then announced that the gentlemen forming the Court of Assistants were re-elected for the year ensuing—Joseph De Vitre, Esq., being elected in the room of Robert Warren, Esq., deceased.

The Court of Assistants were then sworn in, and the meeting separated.

[Printed lists, with the names of a new Court of Assistants, to be voted for, were circulated in the room, in which Messrs. Cotton and Heath were severally named as the governor and deputy-governor; but the general feeling of the shareholders, after Mr. Gibbard's speech, appearing to be in favour of no change taking place until the report of the labours of the new committee had been received, all opposition was consequently withdrawn, and the question of a new court was not mooted.]

PENNANT AND CRAIGWEN CONSOLIDATED MINING COMPANY.

A special general meeting of this company was held at the offices, Thread-needle-street, on Tuesday last, to make a call, and for other purposes. It was most numerously attended.

ROBERT OWEN ALAND, Esq., in the chair.

Mr. MANSELL (the purser) read the advertisement convening the meeting, and the following report:—

By the circular which was issued by the directors, on the 6th of June last, the shareholders were put in possession of the particulars of the amalgamation which the board, assisted by Mr. Charles Smith, were enabled to effect between the Pennant Company and that of Craigwen; by which, it will be remembered, the Pennant shareholders were to provide working capital to the extent of 1600*l.*, after payment of all other sums, before the Craigwen shareholders could be called on for money. The directors have now the satisfaction of being able to state that the shareholders have obtained a very considerable reduction in the terms, and the arrangement now entered into provisionally, and waiting for your sanction, is simply to provide the sum of 1000*l.* prompt, and 600*l.* at six months, for payment to the lord of the manor, on account of the Craigwen shareholders; and that these and all other sums are to be produced by a call or calls, *pari passu*, on the 8000 shares of the amalgamated company, instead of being borne by the 4000 shares of Pennant only. This is a clear gain to the Pennant shareholders of 1600*l.*, besides the difference between the credit in hand and the 1000*l.* to be paid, which sum of 1000*l.* the Pennant proprietors, by the original agreement, were to have paid themselves forthwith. The Craigwen shareholders, on their part, have an equal gain or profit by the reduction which the directors have effected in the purchase money of that sett, which still remained unpaid by them to the lord of the manor, and prevented the completion of the lease, and which, in fact, has been the main cause of the great delay which has taken place in bringing this most valuable and important sett into full and efficient working. Now, however, all matters are adjusted. The necessary machinery has, consequently, been ordered from Mr. J. Taylor, of the Adelphi, who is well known in the mining world as an eminent mechanician and miner; and altogether, therefore, the shareholders may shortly look forward to a decided amelioration of their position. Abundance of ore is in sight, ready to be raised, to the extent, it is estimated by some, of 10,000*l.*, and offers have been made to raise and dress it ready for market, after the machinery is erected, for 6*l.* 10*s.* per ton, with an undertaking to produce a given quantity per month, for six months at a time; which is of itself a good guarantee of the quantity and value of the metal in view. Nothing, in fact, is now wanting to place the shareholders in a lucrative position, than their own energetic support of the board; and the directors, from experience, feel assured of having a continuance of their confidence. They consequently recommend that a call of 8*s.* per part, or share, be made, payable in four instalments of 2*s.* each, one prompt, and the other three at intervals of not less than two months. The directors do not contemplate that this sum will be required, but only ask for the power of calling for it if needed; and it will be a disappointment to them if they are not enabled, within a few months after the machinery is erected, to declare a dividend of some considerable amount.

The apparent delay which has occurred with respect to bringing the matter to market has arisen from a misunderstanding with the lord of the manor, as to the power of the company, under the Pennant lease, to remove other than mineral; but this has been set at rest by a small increase in the sleeping rent, so as to include all substances whatever, excepting lime. The accounts have been examined by the auditor, Mr. Charles Smith, assisted by Mr. Robert Doubleday, a principal shareholder. The balance-sheet, approved by them, is on the table, by which it will be seen that there is a credit in favour of the company of 438*l.* 5*s.* 3*d.* in addition to the 38*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.* in the hands of the directors, making together 791*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.* It has been the desire of some proprietors that the shares in default should be forfeited, but the directors consider that it would be desirable to leave this point to the discretion of the board. The directors have to mention the dissolution of partnership, as solicitors, of Messrs. Pocock and Marston; and as both those gentlemen had applied individually for the appointment, both being shareholders, the directors were placed in a difficult position, but considered that, rather than to have the unpleasant task of determining in default of either, it would be more satisfactory to appoint another, which they have done, by appointing John Butler, Esq., as solicitor to the company.

Statement of Receipts and Expenditure, from April 1, 1848, to March 31, 1849.

| | |
|---|-----------|
| 1848—May 8.—To advance by bankers | £900 0 0 |
| Call of 4 <i>s.</i> per share on 3970 shares, 794 <i>l.</i> ; less unpaid on 229 shares, 45 <i>l.</i> | 749 0 0 |
| Oct. 2.—Call of 10 <i>s.</i> per share on 3885 shares, 1942 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i> ; less unpaid on 621 shares, 310 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i> | 1632 0 0 |
| 1849—April 13, 1849, to March 31.—Twenty-six transfer fees at 2 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> | 3 5 0 |
| Total | £3184 5 0 |
| 1848—April 13.—Deficit, general meeting | £455 9 8 |
| May 9.—First payment to Craigwen | 600 0 0 |
| 1849—April 1, 1849, to March 31.—Cost sheets, office expenses, rents, travelling, surveying, &c., 626 <i>l.</i> 11 <i>s.</i> 9 <i>d.</i> ; stationary, printing, advertisements, engraving, &c., 45 <i>l.</i> 7 <i>s.</i> ; sleeping rent to Sept. 1, 1848, 194 <i>l.</i> 3 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i> ; income-tax to ditto, 5 <i>l.</i> 16 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i> | 871 15 3 |
| Nov. 3.—Repayment of loan and interest | 820 3 0 |
| Balance to credit of company | 438 13 4 |
| Total | £3184 5 0 |

The CHAIRMAN said, that the accounts had been carefully audited by Mr. Smith, in whom the proprietors at all times placed great confidence, and at the last general meeting appointed, requested him to act as auditor. He would not then enter into details relative to the affairs of the company, as no doubt many questions would be asked, to which he would have an opportunity of replying. In order, however, to put the business fairly before the proprietors for discussion, he would move that the report be received and entered on the Court-book. It might be expected that on moving the adoption of the report he would enter into the subject generally; but, under the peculiar circumstances of the case, and meeting so many gentlemen for the first time, whose interests had hitherto been distinct, he (the chairman) would rather hear the opinions and views of the shareholders of the companies, and thus save the time of the meeting, by replying generally to whatever observations might be made.—G. R. MEZLES, Esq., seconded the motion.

The Rev. G. Pocock did not intend to enter into any inquiries relative to the statement of account, and balance-sheet, as they appeared to him to be perfectly satisfactory. There was one thing, however, which appeared to him to be a gross oversight, and that was, that they had no report or statement from the mine relative to what was going on, or what was likely to be the product from it. It appeared to him that it would be most satisfactory if something positive as to the state of the works was laid before the meeting.

The CHAIRMAN was happy that the subject had been mooted, as there were several gentlemen in the room who were largely interested in the mine, and who lately personally inspected it. There was also present a gentleman who had long resided on the spot, and had every opportunity of becoming acquainted with the value of the mine. He alluded to Mr. Forrester Scott, who was well known as a good geologist and mineralogist—whom he (the chairman) had requested to attend the meeting, he being perfectly disinterested either for or against the company. If it was the pleasure of the meeting, he would ask Mr. Scott to state what was his opinion relative to the mines. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. SCOTT said that he was present in consequence of accidentally meeting the chairman the previous day, when he requested him to attend and give the proprietors his opinion as to the value of the mines. He had, during the greater part of last year, resided on the spot where the mines were situated, and having been formerly connected with the Pennant Mine, the directors had asked him to accompany a mining captain of eminence when he went to view the Craigwen Mine. He might state that that mine had been worked more or less from time immemorial, and at the bottom of the hill there were two, if not three, large farms which had been purchased from the picking up lead on the surface, or he might say the lead stealings, without working. So valuable were the parts of the mine which had been worked, that under the old process of smelting, upwards of 40 *oz.* of silver had been produced to the ton. The mine had been for some time in the hands of parties who could not sufficiently work it for want of the necessary machinery, so that they did little more than barely pay their expenses from hand to mouth, but it was his opinion, however, that with the necessary machinery the mine must be very profitable, and he had shown him (Mr. Scott) that there was a sufficient quantity of lead

thrown up on to the banks to render the working profitable within one or two months. (Hear, hear.) In fact, from want of machinery, the works had had to be stopped, in consequence of the water getting into them, and all down the hill there were holes with plenty of good ore, which had been worked by the spade and pickaxe only, till they got filled with water. (Hear, hear.) He did not mean to tell them that they had got a California—(Laughter)—but they had plenty of lead, which was better than a little gold. They had a hill-shaped mine, with an adit 300 fathoms from the surface, and at that depth miners considered a lead mine more valuable than gold. (Hear, hear.) He believed that the Pennant Mine had hitherto been worked somewhat injudiciously, but he was sure that if the same money had been spent upon Craigwen it would have returned them a good dividend. If they were to give up the mine now, they would do so just as it was becoming valuable. (Hear, hear.) In reply to questions, he (Mr. Scott) stated that the requisite machinery could be erected for working the mines for an expense of 500*l.* or 600*l.*, there being simple water-power; and that as soon as they could get the stamps and crushers to work, they might return 100*l.* worth of lead from the ore lying on the bank; and that, if they proceeded at the same time with the excavations, the machinery would repay the outlay in two or three months at the furthest. He believed, indeed, that the company had had an offer to work the mine at a fixed sum.

The CHAIRMAN said that they had received an offer, which they had not thought it desirable at present to accept, to work the lead at 6*l.* 10*s.* per ton; and as the price in the market was now 17*l.* to 20*l.*, that would leave them a good profit.

Mr. SCOTT believed there could be no mistake as to the value of the Craigwen Mine. The lead was a considerable mine, and he felt confident that it would be a great pity to drop the concern now, especially as the chairman states there is an offer, on the machinery being completed, to work the mine at 6*l.* 10*s.* per ton. There could be no doubt, also, of Pennant being a good mine, but the question was where to cut it. In fact, whenever a miner saw the indications along the ravine, he was struck with its appearance, though he believed that, as regarded its working hitherto, it had been misjudged. He alluded only to the conduct of the engineers; the works department was admirably executed, and he did not in any way refer to the management by the directors, who were formerly members of the board, and must bear testimony to the efficient manner in which the directors always had, and did control affairs.

The CHAIRMAN said, that as he understood there was a shareholder in the room, representing, in his own family, 1000 shares, or one-eighth of the property, who had inspected the mine, he should like to hear his opinion of it.

Mr. ROBERT DOUBLEDAY, the gentleman alluded to by the chairman, bore his testimony in support of the statements of Mr. Scott. He had personally inspected the mines, and had taken a great deal of interest in them, and he felt confident that the mine of the sett, not only with respect to the large quantity of ore in sight, but as a lasting mine. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Alfred Smith, Mr. Charles Smith, and Mr. William Doubleday (likewise friends), who, having a large interest in the undertaking, had also visited the mines, expressed themselves equally satisfied with the prospects of the company, and that nothing but energy and funds were required to make it lucrative. Mr. Charles Smith had been down twice, and his second visit had been for the purpose of seeing the original mine of the sett, Mr. WILLIAM BEARD said, he felt equally confident of the issue of Pennant itself, without reference to the resources of Craigwen. The indications were most undoubted, and he urged a vigorous prosecution of the works hereafter, especially in the Flumryd Valley, where Nos. 17 and 14 lodes were conspicuous, in an extraordinary degree, on the surface and side of the mountain. He felt great interest in the matter, and many looked to him for the issue. He was the first shareholder in the company. He originally took only five shares, but rapidly increased his stake, so satisfied was he with the prospects of the undertaking, and which he felt confident would still be realised. Undoubtedly much unnecessary expenditure had been incurred through the misdirection of the engineers originally employed, but there was no blame due elsewhere. He had been to the mines, and examined for himself, and he should go again. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. MANSELL (the purser) stated, that it was quite true that Mr. Beard was the first gentleman who took shares in the company, and which was the origin of the large and powerful connexion which the company could boast of. The undertaking was much indebted to Mr. Beard. He regretted equally with Mr. Beard that Pennant had hitherto been worked on a small scale, and that Mr. Beard had not been able to secure for himself the support of the project. His connexion with Pennant was the cause of his being blessed with a wife; and he (Mr. Beard) never hesitated to say that he was the happiest man in the world. (Laughter.) Had not Mr. Beard accompanied him (Mr. Mansell) to the mines, he would probably be still living a solitary life. (Laughter.)

Mr. CHARLES SMITH hoped all the shareholders would follow the example of Mr. Beard, and that their visit to Dinwiddie would result in each having a wife. (Laughter.) Mr. G. P. Pocock rose for the purpose of making some remarks as to the improper manner in which the directors had conducted the affairs of Pennant; but the CHAIRMAN said, he thought he could save the time of the meeting, and prevent much unpleasantness, if Mr. Pocock would allow him, previously, to make some observations, which he had intended to reserve for a later period—in which Mr. Pocock immediately acquiesced.

The CHAIRMAN said, that as the subject had been broached relative to the Pennant Mine, he would take that opportunity of making a few observations. It appeared to the directors that it would be better to go on pressing the works at Craigwen, and leave Pennant to be worked on a small scale, until the meeting held last year, the directors were somewhat reserved on the subject of the amalgamation of the two mines. (Hear.) He believed that they would now see the motives of that reserve. The directors then declined to give their reasons in public, and Mr. Charles Smith was deputed to hear them in private. On retiring from the room, it did not take two minutes to satisfy Mr. Smith that they had got a good thing. He previously knew the value of Craigwen; and, when he re-entered the meeting, his radiated countenance was quickly comprehended by the directors, who were fully convinced the directors had acted wisely.

Mr. SCOTT told the shareholders that they had better leave the matter in the hands of the directors, which they accordingly did. (Hear.) At that time the board knew that the workings of the Pennant were not prosperous—that they were working in the wrong place, and that they must begin their workings *de novo*. The directors felt themselves justified, from the prospects held out to them by mining engineers of eminence, in pursuing the course they had; but, at the time, they were not enabled to feel that, unless shareholders were called on to make a call, it would be impossible to go on with the mine, though they were more assured than ever that it was a good concern. Alas! it had been made to the way in which the mine had been worked. Now, he felt bound to state, that the purser, who was not, however, a professional miner, but, from his practical experience and geological knowledge, had always pointed out the course they ought to pursue; but the directors did not feel themselves justified in going in opposition to the opinions of the eminent mining engineers, on whose reports the company had been formed, and the shareholders had taken. Though they felt morally convinced their surveys were wrong, and their purser right, they did not feel justified in acting in opposition to their opinion—for, had they done so, and their surveys had proved to be right, they would have stood in an awkward position before their proprietors. (Hear, hear.) They now would not trust to their reports; but would use their own common sense in future workings. (Hear, hear.) They now knew for a positive fact that Craigwen was at present in the best position to make immediate returns; and, therefore, purser, purser, purser, towards working that mine, they were fully assured that it would give them such large returns as to enable them to give a dividend on the capital employed, and, at the same time, put by a portion of their earnings, to enable them to proceed with the gradual exploration of Pennant. (Hear, hear.) They could not say positively what was the real value of the Pennant, as compared with the Craigwen; but the latter they knew to be valuable, and the former they were told was so. (Hear, hear.) At Craigwen, they were assured there was 10,000*l.* worth of ore in sight. (Hear, hear.) He had no hesitation in saying, that he believed the Craigwen mine would be a good mine, and that it would be able to pay a dividend by a sufficient sum to gradually work the Pennant, which he hoped, and felt convinced, would prove profitable. (Hear, hear.) According to the laws of geology, the lode of the Pennant ought to have been in a direct line; but there having been volcanic eruptions at some time at that mine, the lode had been thrown out of its proper course, and made a slide. At all events, it did not slide into the right place—(Laughter)—though they could now tell exactly where to look for the lode. (Hear.)

Mr. G. P. Pocock then proposed a committee of inquiry; but the CHAIRMAN said, that the chairman, he should decline doing so. (Hear.) He felt the utmost confidence in the management, and should decline any further opposition, and do all in his power to support the directors in their views.

Some conversation took place as to the propriety of making so large a call at one time, but it having been explained that it was a portion of the agreement with the Craigwen Company, that a call of 8*s.* should be made, and that it would be injudicious to cripple the directors in their operations, the resolution was unanimously agreed to.

At the suggestion of Mr. Alan Serrin, that it would be desirable for the company to meet often than they had hitherto done, it was resolved that in future the meetings should be held quarterly.

A vote of thanks was then given to the chairman and directors for their gratuitous and efficient services.

The CHAIRMAN returned thanks for the honour conferred upon himself and colleagues. He could only say that the directors had done their best for the interests of the company, and if they had not been crowned with success it was owing to matters beyond their control. (Hear, hear.) The next resolution which he had to propose was—"That the best thanks of the shareholders be given to the purser for the attention and zeal which he has always shown in the performance of his duties; and they regret that the position of affairs should still prevent a more substantial acknowledgment of his services." He could say a great deal relative to the merits of Mr. Mansell, but he could not do so as that gentleman was present. (Hear, hear.) That gentleman had had to undergo many vexations from observations made, because of the non-success of the mine, but he had for years cheerfully given his time, which was in fact his capital, to the service of the company; and he (the chairman) hoped the day was not far distant when they would be able to acknowledge that the labourer was worthy of his hire. (Applause.) Even, however, should they come into a position to pay Mr. Mansell for his present services, he feared that it would be a long time before they could pay for what were passed. The labour of a man must not be measured by the success of a measure in which they were engaged—as too often the most unsuccessful required the greater energy. Mr. Mansell had in every emergency showed that he possessed that energy, and therefore he was most happy in having the power to propose this resolution.—Mr. MARSTON seconded the motion, which was carried by acclamation.

Mr. MANSELL begged to thank the chairman and proprietors for the very flattering mark of their favour, which they had just conferred upon him. He had always given his best exertions to promoting the interests of the company, and would continue to do so. (Hear, hear.) He trusted the good times were coming, and nothing that he could do to hasten them should be wanted. (Applause.)

It was then resolved—"That the shareholders regret that circumstances should have occurred to lead to a severance of Messrs. Pocock and Marston from the company as the solicitors, and take this opportunity of expressing their sense of the careful and judicious manner in which the legal affairs have been conducted."—Messrs. Pocock and MARSTON severally acknowledged the compliment.

The chairman having retired on the motion of the purser, and Captain Thomas Rose called on to preside, it was moved that a vote of thanks be given to Mr. R. O. Aland, for his able services in the chair.

The Rev. G. Pocock begged that he might have the gratification of seconding the resolution. It was the first time he had had the advantage of meeting Mr. Aland, and he was bound and glad to say that, from the very candid and straightforward manner in which every question has been met, and full explanations given, by the chairman, he retired from the room with different feelings to what he entered. He had come with the full determination for a searching inquiry into all matters connected with the company, and especially to oppose giving such large powers to the directors in making calls to go over a period of six or eight months; but all feelings of doubt had been removed, and it was with the fullest confidence he left the affairs in the hands of the chairman and directors.—The vote was then carried unanimously, and Mr. ALAND returned thanks.

BLOW FOR BLOW.—The pitmen of the Radcliffe Colliery having "struck," the owners resolved to "stick" too. The men demanded higher wages—their employers, higher prices; and as the former have put an end to the contract under which work was found for them, the latter have felt themselves at liberty to lay off the pit for a few months, whether their men relish so long a holiday or not. Other owners, it is probable, if a similar opportunity should be afforded them, will embrace it gladly.—*Gatehead Observer.*

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN MINING ASSOCIATION—(BURRA BURRA).

The general half-yearly meeting of this association was held at the offices of the company, Rundle-street, Adelaide, on the 18th of October last.

CHARLES BECK, Esq., in the chair.

The following report of the directors, and accounts, were submitted to, and approved by, the meeting, and ordered to be printed:—

Since the directors had last the pleasure of addressing the shareholders, an important improvement has taken place in the mine, by the discovery of a valuable lode in the 30 fms. level, leading from Kingston's to Graham's shaft; the lode has been cut 4 fms. below the water level, and from 10 to 11 ft. wide; it is composed of a compact green carbonate, or malachite, producing upwards of 40 per cent. of copper. The lode is clearly defined in easy working country, and is dipping well into the mine. It has also been cut in the 20 fathom level, so that there are now 10 fathoms of the lode to work on when required. This valuable discovery has added considerably to the permanency of the mine. It is also satisfactory to the directors to be enabled to report, that other discoveries have been made of an encouraging nature—that the old pitches continue to look promising, and the ore returns annexed will show an increased production in favour of the last year. The underground operations were suspended on the 30th ult., for the purpose of clearing up the large accumulation of ore on the surface, which is now in readiness, and early in November next, the directors purpose resuming the underground works.

The directors regret that the recent disturbances in Europe, combined with other circumstances, have seriously affected the copper ore markets—so much so that, by the last advices, ore of 34 per cent. appears to have sold at 6*l.* per ton less than ore of similar produce a month or two previous; and although, fortunately, the association had no ore to dispose of during the late depression, the directors have reason to fear that their last year's produce will find a depressed market. The statement of the company's liabilities and assets (annexed) has been prepared on the basis of the late sales of ore; and, therefore, appears less favourable than might otherwise have been expected. Should, however, the markets return to their accustomed rates, the balance now shown in favour of the company would be increased to twice that amount, or something near 200,000*l.*

While the directors regret the present unfavourable state of the markets, they are gratified to observe the spirited efforts now being made to establish smelting-works in South Australia and Sydney, as it is impossible to force the vast benefits which are accrued, not only to this company, but to the province generally, should these works be carried on successfully.

Referring to the statement of the directors, contained in their last report, proposing to pay dividends of 200*l.* per cent. on the capital stock, on the first day of every third month, it will be seen by the annexed return of dividends declared, that this proposition has been carried out; and the directors are happy to state, that the prospects of the mine are such as will enable them to continue quarterly dividends; but that should the present depressed state of markets continue, they may feel it expedient to reduce them in amount; and on the other hand, should an improvement take place, they will be enabled to pay the usual dividends of 200*l.* per cent.

The directors have pleasure in calling the attention of the shareholders to the result of eleven months' working, from the 30th April, 1846, to 31st March, 1847, exhibited in the accounts annexed. The cost to the company of 6880 tons of ore averaged 7*l.* 7*s.* 4*d.* per ton; it produced them, clear of freight, sale charges, &c., 16*l.* 7*s.* 8*d.* per ton, and left a profit of 9*l.* 0*s.* 4*d.* per ton. These facts, as compared with the result of the seven months' working previous to 30th April, 1846, show that the ore cost the association 3*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.* more in production, yet it realised 4*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* additional. The average cost per ton for 9829 tons of ore, the produce of the first 18 months' working of the mines, was 6*l.* 11*s.* 4*d.*, and the average profit 8*l.* 9*s.* 10*d.* The gross profit on this quantity was 81,786*l.*, or 442*l.* per cent. per annum on the capital stock of the company. As the produce of the last 18 months exceeds the former by 13,703 tons, should the ore prove equally rich, and meet as good markets, the profit on the last 18 months would be upwards of 1000 per cent. per annum. It may be interesting to know that the ore raised during the first three months of the Burra Burra Mines amount to 33,356 tons—equal to upwards of 10,000 tons of fine copper.

In the current balance-sheet of the association, for the last 18 months, the item "sundry creditors" has been reduced, since the 30th ult., by drafts against shipments, not then completed, to the extent of 23,000*l.*, and will be subject to further reduction by the amount of bills receivable, sundry debtors, and cash in hand (4,890*l.*), and an advised remittance of about 10,000*l.*, daily expected.

The directors, in conclusion, have much pleasure in congratulating the shareholders on the prospects of their affairs.

From the various returns referred to in the report, it appears that the stock of ore on hand, at the 31st March, 1848, was 8686 tons, and that 10,168 tons had been raised between that date and the 30th of Sept. following—making a total of 18,854 tons. The latter quantity had been disposed of as follows:—674 tons were sold at Adelaide, 4553 tons shipped for sale, and 13,691 tons remained on hand at the 30th Sept. last. Since the opening of the mine, 33,886 tons of ore had been raised, of which 21,421 tons had been carted to the port; 4281 tons had been sold there, and 15,413 tons shipped for sale to England.—Seven dividends had been paid, being a per centage of 1000*l.* on the capital stock, and which made a division of profits amounting to 123,200*l.*

Balance-Sheet, showing the Expenses and Profits of the Association, from the 30th April, 1846, to the 31st March, 1847 (11 months).

| | |
|--|-------------------|
| 30th April, 1846, to 31st March, 1847—To expenses of the association, including cost of producing 5880 tons of ore | £50,681 13 5 |
| Balance of profit carried down | 69,956 9 7 |
| Total | £120,638 3 0 |
| 1847—1st August—To third dividend of 100 per cent. | £12,320 |
| 1st December—To fourth dividend of 200 per cent. | 24,640 |
| 1st March—To 5th dividend of 200 per cent. | 24,640—61,600 0 0 |
| To balance, undivided profit | 8,356 9 7 |
| Total | £99,956 9 7 |

1846—April 30—By balance, undivided profit £ 7,584 9 6 || Sundries since | 22 6 9 |
| 1847—March 31—By rents to date | 310 0 0 |
| Net proceeds of sale of 6880 tons of ore | 112,716 6 5 |
| Total | £120,638 3 0 |

1847—March 31—Balance profit brought down £69,956 9 7 |

Liabilities and Assets of the South Australian Mining Association, Sept. 30, 1848.

| LIABILITIES. | |
|--|---------------|
| Capital stock | £ 12,320 0 0 |
| Unpaid dividends, to 7th inclusive | 3,150 0 0 |
| Sundry creditors | 56,788 9 9 |
| Outstanding claims due to workmen and others, estimated at about | 8,000 0 0 |
| Balance, profit | 96,973 3 8 |
| Total | £177,231 13 5 |

Assets.

| | |
|--|---------------|
| Burra Burra Mines, and other landed property, with improvements, valued at cost price only | £ 17,027 0 0 |
| Remittances exacted on ores shipped | 11,000 0 0 |
| Estimated net value of 11,964 tons of ore at the mines, and on the road | 101,716 0 0 |
| Estimated net value of 1726 tons of ore at Port Adelaide | 20,718 0 0 |
| Plant, machinery, stores, horses, bays, timber, &c., valued at | 11,700 0 0 |
| Office furniture valued at | 180 0 0 |
| Bills receivable | 13,915 0 0 |
| Sundry debtors | 757 15 6 |
| Cash in hand | 217 14 1 |
| Total | £177,231 13 5 |

After a vote of thanks to the chairman and directors, the meeting separated.

BANK OF AUSTRALASIA.

An extraordinary meeting of this company was held on Thursday last for the election of a director, to fill the vacancy caused by the retirement of Mr. Charles B. Baldwin, M.P.—Alderman Sir GEORGE CARROLL in the chair, when the names of George Meek, Esq., and Fowler Newsum, Esq., were submitted as the only two candidates, the three other gentlemen having retired.

Some discussion took place as to the merits of the two candidates, Mr. Meek, according to others, being little known to the proprietors, whilst Mr. Newsum, according to some, was well known, and had exhibited great knowledge of the bank's affairs.

THE WORTHING MINING COMPANY,

NEAR ADELAIDE, SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

(Previously Registered, pursuant to 7th and 8th Vics. cap. 110.)

Capital £100,000, in 10,000 shares, of £10 each.—Deposit £2 per share.

PROVINCIAL DIRECTORS.

DAVID HALKETT, Esq., 19, St. Helen's-place, Bishopsgate-street.

RICHARD HALKETT, Jun., Esq., Woodford, Essex.

GEORGE EDMUND HODGKINSON, Esq., 74, Cornhill.

FRANCIS PEGLER, Esq., 46, Lime-street.

HENRY RENDELL WOTTON, Esq., 33, Fitzroy-square.

DIRECTORS.

RICHARD HALKETT, Jun., Esq.

GEORGE EDMUND HODGKINSON, Esq.

FREDERICK MILDRED, Esq.

AGENTS—John Carter, Esq.; Charles Downes, Esq.; Cyrus Legg, Esq.

AGENTS IN AUSTRALIA—C. Beck, Esq., Chairman of the Burra Burra Mine; J. Hallett,

Esq., Atro Vale, near Adelaide; A. Hallett, Esq., Worthing, near Adelaide.

BANKERS—Messrs. Masterman, Poter, Mildred, & Co.

SOLICITORS—George Egerton, Esq., 30, St. Lincoln's-inn-fields.

SECRETARY—Mr. John Watson.

OFFICES—No. 70, CORNHILL.

This company is formed for the purpose of working a tract of about 800 acres of valuable mineral land in South Australia, known by the name of Worthing, situate about 16 miles south of the city of Adelaide, directly on the sea coast, with a natural creek, at the entrance of which craft can load, and only 6 miles from Glenelg, where vessels of large burden discharge their cargoes; ores can, therefore, be shipped at an expense of only a few shillings per ton, thus affording a manifest and most important advantage in the cost of carriage.

Good copper ores having been found on the property, the proprietors were induced to send samples to England, and in 1847 a private association of 10 individuals was formed, who subscribed £1000 for the purpose of proving the mines, with the option of purchasing two-thirds of the property, the proprietors stipulating for a reservation of the remaining one-third. A mining captain, and five working miners were accordingly sent out, and the result was, that within 12 months of their arrival in Australia (and long before the expiration of the time allowed to the promoters to determine as to the purchase of the property), proof having been obtained of the existence of large and well-defined lodes of copper, the promoters decided to complete the purchase according to the terms of the agreement, and having since arranged for the purchase of the remaining third on advantageous terms, they now propose to form a company for the purpose of working the mines effectually, in the fullest confidence that the property will prove very valuable.

It is proposed to create 10,000 shares of £10 each, on 7000 of which a deposit of £2 per share shall be paid on complete registration of the company, the remainder to be appropriated, free of all payment, by way of deposit or otherwise, in the following manner—viz.: 1000 to the vendors of the estate, and 2000 to the 10 purchasers, who are also the promoters of the company, which they agree to receive as full compensation for the risk and trouble incurred in proving the mineral property of the land.

The amount of the deposit will, after providing for the purchase of the whole of the property, the actual expense already incurred in proving it, and incidental expenses in forming the company, leave about £5000 working capital, and the mines having been already so far developed, it is not expected that more than this sum will be required to make them remunerative.

The property is an original grant from the Crown, and free of any claim for Royalties. The reports of the mining captain, Mr. John Phillips, will be found explicit in practical detail, and the promoters have no doubt that they do not at all exceed the real prospects of the mines, of which several competent authorities in the colony have given the most favourable opinions; and Mr. Alfred Phillips, the Australian Mining Company's Captain, states:—"The lode at the Worthing is fully equal in size to any at the Ready Creek" (Tungahill Mine). On this gentleman's opinion, in addition to that of their own mining captain, the promoters, from their knowledge of his great caution, strict integrity, and practical knowledge, place the utmost reliance.

More than one ton of ore, collected from the different workings, the assays of which were made by the company's chemist, and the results of which are to be published in the 70, Cornhill, where the mining captain's reports and plans of the property are open for inspection. The proximity of the land to the city of Adelaide will enhance its value yearly for building and agricultural purposes; a considerable portion has been for some years in cultivation, and it has a farm-house and other buildings upon it.

With a view to an identity of interests, and in order to render official remuneration contingent on the success of the undertaking, the directors (whose qualification will be the continued holding, by each, of not less than 100 shares) and the agents in Australia will not receive any salary until a dividend or dividends, amounting together to £2 per cent. on the paid capital, shall have been divided amongst the shareholders (the 3000 shares appropriated, as before-mentioned, for the purpose of dividends, being considered as paid up to the same extent as the other shares).

The erection of smelting works now in progress in the colony, will increase considerably the value of mining properties there.

The affairs of the Company will be conducted by not less than five, nor more than ten, directors in England, (nominated by agents in the colony), and a Deed of Settlement registered according to the provisions of the Act recently passed for regulating joint-stock companies, with liberty, if requisite, to apply for an Act of Parliament; and a general meeting of the shareholders will be held once a year, when a balance-sheet, and a statement of the Company's concerns will be produced for inspection.

Power will be taken in the deed to purchase or work on Royalty or other mineral land, and to increase the capital, should it hereafter be deemed advisable.

Not more than £1 per share will be called at any one time, of which three months' notice will be given, with an interval of not less than three months between each call.

Numerous applications for shares having been made on behalf of parties resident in the colony, the promoters think it right to state, that in the allotment of shares due provision will be made for the same.

THE WORTHING MINING COMPANY,

No. 70, CORNHILL, LONDON.

The provisional directors of the company hereby give Notice, that NO APPLICATIONS FOR SHARES will be RECEIVED after MONDAY, the 16th inst., and that the allotment will take place on the Thursday following.

By order, (Signed) J. WATSON, Prov. Sec.

SOURTON CONSOLS MINE.

In 5000 shares, not to exceed £1 each (if required).

CONDUCTED ON THE COST-BOOK SYSTEM.

This MINE is situate in the parish of SOURTON, between Tavistock and Okelhampton, and was, in 1845, taken up by a company, under lease of 21 years, and at a dues of 1-15th who worked it for some time; but, from improper management of their affairs, they became involved in debt, and the sett and materials, &c., were recently sold to clear off the remaining liabilities.

The lode is a regular one, running a little north of west and south of east, as is usually the case with the copper veins of the neighbourhood, such as in the Great Wh. Friendship Mine, &c., and has been cut in a pit on the back, and also in a shaft 10 fathoms deep—in each of which is a most kindly gossan, averaging 9 feet wide, and bearing a strong similarity to the gossan of the Devon Great Consols, and spots of copper have been seen in it, but at so shallow a level no discovery of importance can reasonably be expected.

The sett on course of the lode is about a mile in length, and to the west is Wheal Sarah, on the same lode, which produces grey copper ore, mixed with silver. To the east, about a mile, the granite commences; and there are other known lodes within the sett, which is altogether an extensive one, and which can easily be rendered more so on very moderate terms, by the indispensable addition of a sett to the north, in close continuity with it. A reference, however, to Mr. John Hitchens's subjoined report will give a better idea of the nature and capabilities of the sett, and whose recommendations it is proposed to carry out.

An engine-shaft has been sunk to a depth of 18 fathoms, at a distance north, calculated to cut the lode at 35 fathoms deep—the ground being a congenial blue killas, of an easy nature for working.

There is a sufficiency of water to work during most of the year; but, in case of necessity, an additional quantity can be brought in from the River Okement, on lease, at 1s. 6d. per diem, as long as it might be required; and the leats can be cleared up at a trifling expense.

The projectors of the proposed company having possessed themselves of the sett, together with the major part of the machinery and materials, comprising a new water-wheel of 40 feet diameter, and 25 feet in breast, an excellent run of surface iron rods, 3 inches diameter, with pulleys and stands, travelling balance and shaft bobs, a white and poppet heads, triboles, &c., 14 fathoms of 8-inch pumps and 7-inch workings, with wind-bob and clockwork pieces, complete—altogether 19 fathoms shaft, rods, &c.—offer the whole for £695, or 2s. 6d. per share, a sum greatly below their original cost.

The mine is held in much esteem in the neighbourhood, and a portion of the shares have already been applied for, but not sufficient amount to defray the expenses of working it to the necessary extent; the present mode has, therefore, been adopted to obtain the co-operation of some influential London party.

All persons desirous of joining in this adventure are invited to send their own agents to inspect the mine.

As soon as three-quarters of the shares are allotted, a preliminary meeting will be held, for the purpose of settling the rules and appointing a committee of management, as well as other necessary agents.

A deposit of 5s. per share will be required to cover the cost of the sett, materials, &c., and to provide a fund for commencing the workings; and for the security of the subscribers, the same is to be paid to the credit of the company, into the bank of Messrs. Gill and Randle, Tavistock, Devon, whose receipt shall entitle the holder to priority of entry in the cost-book. All surplus shall be returned, and no subscriber's liability shall extend beyond the £1 per share.

Every other particular can be obtained, and a list of the adventurers, together with plans of the mine, seen on application to Mr. George Trickett, sharebroker, Post-office Chambers, Plymouth; Mr. John Hitchens, mining agent, Tavistock; Mr. John Ball, Okelhampton; and Mr. T. P. Thomas, sharebroker, No. 2, George-yard, Lombard-street, London—to either of whom applications for shares are requested to be made.

Prospectuses may also be had at the office of the Mining Journal, 26, Fleet-street.

Plymouth, March 12, 1849.

Srs.—Having at the desire of several of your shareholders carefully inspected the sett and workings of this adventure, with a view to submit my report thereon, I beg to state as follows:

1. The back of the lode, as seen in the shode shaft sunk thereon, presents the most promising appearance for copper I have for a very long time seen, being in effect a similar large and kindly gossan to the back of the Devon Great Consols lode, as first discovered in Wheal Maria.

2. The lode is a regular one, from 9 feet upwards wide, running about east and west, and underlying north about 3 feet in a fathom, with good walls, analogous to and parallel with the Wheal Friendship Mine lode, and a 1/2 congenial killas stratum, bordering on the granite formation, distant about a mile to the eastward; and copper ore has been met with in the old adjoining sett of Wh. Sarah, to the west, on the same vein.

3. There has been considerable useful work done, besides commencing an engine-shaft to take the lode at 35 fathoms below the surface—in my opinion an eligible point—18 fms. of which are already sunk. The water-wheel, flat-rod, pumps, and other appliances now in the mine are in very good working order, and of sufficient power to drain the mine to a great depth. Should the preliminary trial I now advise of sinking the shaft to intersect the lode, and driving—say 60 to 80 fathoms each way—east and west thereon, induce a more extended working, this, together with providing the necessary additional materials, as well as to pay the value of the present machinery, can be accomplished for about £2000, and occupy in time about 18 months.

In conclusion, I strenuously submit, that on no account should this kindly undertaking be abandoned until the trial I have advised be made—the more especially as so much has already been done, and which, without a further trial, can only be regarded as money thrown away. I, therefore, hope soon to see a resumption of operations actively carried out, and I have no doubt but that they will be crowned with success.

I remain, Sir, your most obedient servant,

To G. Marshall, Esq., Plymouth. JERU HITCHINS.

DUISBURG IRON-WORKS AND MINES, in

WESTPHALIA, CLOSE TO THE RHINE.

MANAGED IN ENGLAND ON THE COST-BOOK PRINCIPLE.

The demand of the North-Western States of the Zollverein for pig-iron smelted with coke requires an annual importation which, in 1846, exceeded 100,000 tons of that metal. Its present average current price, in Westphalia, inclusive of duty, is, per ton £25 16 s. Being possessed of extensive mines of iron ore, entirely paid for, the Duisburg Company proposes to turn out this year only 150 tons of pig-iron, made with coke, per week, which, owing to circumstances peculiarly favourable as to minerals, fuel, and carriage, can be produced at a cost, per ton, not exceeding 20 0

Thus leaving for division among the holders of the 3000 shares, in which the capital stock is divided, a net profit, per ton, of £3 16 s. Or £9 per share of £15.

Every further information to be obtained, and specimens inspected, at the company's offices in London, 28, Moorgate-street.

DUISBURG IRON-WORKS AND MINES.

COMPANY'S OFFICES, 28, MOORGATE-STREET, CITY.

Notice is hereby given, that NO APPLICATIONS FOR SHARES will be RECEIVED after SATURDAY, the 14th April next.—March 31, 1849.

HOLNE PARK TIN AND COPPER MINE.

(WORKED ON THE COST-BOOK SYSTEM.)

Capital £7680, in 1536 shares, of £5 each.—Deposit £2 per share.

OFFICES—18, ADAM-STREET, ADELPHI.

This valuable MINERAL PROPERTY is situate in the parish of HOLNE, in the county of DEVON, on the banks of the River Dart, and held under an agreement for lease of 21 years, at 1-15th dues.

This mine is a new discovery, and now at work to the south of the Whiddon, Ashburton United, and West Beam Tin and Copper Mines, about 3 miles; and to the north-east of Coombe Tin Mine, 1 mile. It is about 2 miles west of the town of Ashburton, and 8 miles from Totnes, through which place the South Devon Railway passes to Plymouth, by means of which the ore can be conveyed to port for exportation, at a very moderate expense. The River Dart being navigable as far up as Totnes, also affords an easy and cheap mode for exportation.

The ore is in a beautiful killas, or clay-slate strata; there are four lodes now worked on, and there are several large lodes of tin and copper traversing the sett—all composed of gossan, soft spar, prisms, mudstone, carbonate of lime, and large rocks of copper ore, of rich quality (from 14 to 26 per cent.).

To the west of this sett the lodes form a junction with the Dartmoor granite range, where the great deposits, both of tin and copper, &c., have been discovered, making the largest and most productive mines in Cornwall and Devon.

The River Dart, running at the foot of the hill, can be made available (with a small outlay) for all the purposes of the mine, thereby superseding the necessity for steam-power, and causing a great saving in the working of the mine.

The reports of the various mining captains who have lately inspected the sett, speak in the most flattering and encouraging terms.

These reports are set out at length in the prospectus, which can be obtained at the offices, where also every other information will be given, together with the form of application for shares, by applying personally, or by letter, addressed to the secretary, 18, Adam-street, Adelphi, London.—Copies of the prospectus can also be had at the office of the Mining Journal, 26, Fleet-street.

CAMBORNE CONSOLS MINING COMPANY.—NOTICE

OF CALL.—Notice is hereby given, that the directors have this day resolved that the subscribers, or shareholders, in this company PAY, and they are hereby required to pay, on or before the 21st day of April next, into the bank of Messrs. Prad and Co., 189, Fleet-street, London, a CALL OF ONE POUND upon each and every share held by them in this company; and that, pursuant to Art. 116 of the Company's Deed of Settlement, all and every share, or shares, upon which the said call of £1 per share shall not be paid within 14 days after becoming due, will be subject to absolute forfeiture.

No payment on account of the aforesaid call will be received by the company's bankers without a special order, which may be obtained on application to the secretary, at the company's offices, 29, Fenchurch, with whom the present certificates must be deposited, to be exchanged for share certificates of £5 paid.

By order of the board of directors,

TUCKER & STEVENSON,

Solicitors to the Camborne Consols Mining Company.

London, this 19th day of March, 1849.

CALLINGTON MINES COMPANY.—At the Annual

General Meeting of shareholders in this company, held at the offices, 44, Finsbury-square, on the 30th inst., the following resolutions were proposed:—

Resolved.—That the report and accounts, now read and submitted, be received and adopted by this meeting, and entered in the cost and transfer-book of the company.—Carried.

Resolved.—That Peter Stainsby, Esq., the director retiring from the direction of the company by rotation, and who offers himself for re-election, be re-elected a director of this company.—Carried.

Resolved.—That the auditors, Messrs. Hammond and Leary, who retire from their office of auditors, and who offer themselves for re-election, be re-elected the auditors of the company for the present year.—Carried.

Resolved.—That the shareholders are much benefited by the able management of the directors, and that the company is hereby given to them, for their prudent and skilful administration of the company's affairs.—Carried.

Resolved.—That this meeting recommend to the directors the immediate and vigorous prosecution of the Kelly Bray Mine, in accordance with the advice of Mr. F. N. Johnson.—Carried.

LAMHEROEE WHEEL MARIA.—A General Meeting of the

adventurers in this mine, duly convened by the Purser, was held at the offices, King-street, Chelmsford, on Thursday, the 1st inst., at One o'clock.

P. DAVEY, Esq., in the chair.

The circulars convening the meeting were read by the secretary, James Crofts, Esq., and the minutes of the previous meeting confirmed.

The balance-sheet was presented, showing—Expenditure up to the end of January last at the mine, and in London to end of Feb., 1849, £14,181 17s. 5d.; assets, £781 6s. 11d.; calls and ore, £14,780 8s. 5d.; liabilities, £183 3s. 8d.; to end of January, 1849; and balance in favour of the mine, £298 3s. 8d.

Eighty-five shares in arrears of the call due 22d Sept., 1848, and 10th January, 1849, upon which £1 per share was due, were declared absolutely and irrevocably forfeited.

It was resolved.—That the working of the mine be continued with all possible vigour, and a call of £1 per share was made and placed at the disposal of the finance committee, payable at their discretion, in two instalments.

The following gentlemen were elected on the finance committee:—

P. Davey, Esq., George Edwards,

W. Pegg, Esq., G. W. Price,

John Stanley, Thomas Ruston,

Jonathan Pickering, K. Kingsford, Jun.

J. S. Orwen.

Messrs. Thomas Ruston and G. W. Price, Esqs., were appointed auditors of the mine accounts.

Thanks were voted to the chairman for his able, impartial, and courteous conduct in the chair.

JAMES CROFTS, Secretary.

WHEEL BENNY.—A GENERAL MEETING OF THE

adventurers in this mine was duly CALLED for this day, at the offices, 4, King-street, Chelmsford, but, in consequence of the long duration of the Lamherooe Mine meeting, held at one o'clock the same day, the MEETING of Wheel Benny was ADJOURNED until Tuesday next, at Twelve o'clock.

JAMES CROFTS, Secretary.

PENNANT AND CRAIGWEN CONSOLIDATED LEAD

MINING COMPANY.—At a Special General Meeting of the shareholders in this

company, held at the offices, 57, Threadneedle-street, London, on Wednesday, April 3, 1849,

ROBERT OWEN ALAND, Esq., in the chair.

It was proposed by the Chairman, seconded by G. R. Mettler, Esq., and Resolved.—That the report now read be received, entered in the cost-book, and printed with the balance-sheet annexed, for circulation among the proprietors.

Proposed by the Chairman, seconded by Francis Taylor, Esq., and Resolved.—That the amended terms of amalgamation between the companies of Pennant and Craigwen be approved, and the directors are hereby authorized to take the necessary measures for the full completion of the same.

Proposed by the Chairman, seconded by W. Lister, Esq., and Resolved.—That a call of 8s. per part, or share, be now made.—That 2s. per part, or share, of the same be made on or before Monday, the 16th instant, and the remainder, if required, at the end of two months, and in payments of 2s. each—namely, 2s. per part, or share, on or before June 16; 2s. on or before August 16; and 2s. per part, or share, on or before October 16, 1849. Notices to be given of each call 14 days previous.

Proposed by the Chairman, seconded by William Beard, Esq., and Resolved.—That Francis Thompson, Esq., and Robert Doubleday be nominated directors of the company, and that they be requested to give their adhesion to this resolution.

Proposed by the Chairman, seconded by Alfred Smith, and Resolved.—That a general meeting of shareholders be held every three months.

Proposed by Charles Smith, seconded by the Rev. George Pocock, and Resolved.—That the best thanks of the shareholders are due and are hereby given to the chairman and directors for the very efficient manner in which they have gratuitously conducted the affairs of the company.

Proposed by the Chairman, seconded by Thomas Marston, Esq., and Resolved.—That the best thanks of the shareholders be given to the purser, for the attention and zeal which he has always shown in the performance of his duties; and they regret that the position of affairs should still prevent a more substantial acknowledgment of his services.

Proposed by the Chairman, seconded by the Purser, and Resolved.—That the shareholders regret that circumstances should have occurred to lead to a severance of Messrs. Pocock and Marston from the company as the solicitors, and take this opportunity of expressing their sense of the careful and judicious manner in which the legal affairs have been conducted.

Proposed by the Purser, seconded by G. R. Mettler, Esq., and Resolved.—That the Chairman do leave the chair, and that Captain Rose be requested to preside.

Captain Rose having taken the chair, it was

Proposed by the Chairman, seconded by the Rev. G. Pocock, and Resolved.—That the thanks of this meeting are due, and are hereby tendered, to R. O. Aland, Esq., for the impartial and very efficient manner in which he has presided this day.

THOS. ROSE, Chairman.

WM. W. MANSELL, Purser.

PATENT IMPROVEMENTS IN CHRONOMETERS.

WATCHES AND CLOCKS.—E. J. DENT, 82, Strand, and 33, Cockspur-street, watch and clock maker, BY APPOINTMENT to the Queen and his Royal Highness Prince Albert, begs to acquaint the public, that the manufacture of his chronometers, watches, and clocks, is secured by three separate patents, respectively granted in 1846, 1848, and 1849. Silver lever watches, jewelled in four holes, 6s. each; in gold case, 10s. 6s. to £10 extra. Gold horizontal watches, with gold dials, from 8s. to 12s. each.

DENT'S PATENT DIPLIEDSCOPE.

or Meridian Instrument, is now ready for delivery.—Pamphlets containing a description and directions for its use is, each, sent to customers gratis.

The Compendium of British Mining.

ORIGINALLY COMPILED AND PUBLISHED IN 1845.

REVISED, CORRECTED, AND ENLARGED FOR THE "MINING JOURNAL,"

BY J. T. WATSON, ESQ., F.G.S.

EASTERN DISTRICT.

BEDFORD UNITED MINES.—These mines are in the parish of Tavistock

on the eastern bank of the River Tamar, and held on lease from the Duke

of Bedford, for 21 years (13 unexpired), at 1-15th dues. Conducted on

the Cost-book Principle. In 4000 shares, 2l. 6s. 8d. per share paid up; market

value, 3l. Committee of management in London, O. H. Smith, Esq.,

W. A. Thomas, Esq.; John Brown, Esq.; Charles Bailey, Esq. Secretary,

Gustavus Kieckhefer, 50, Threadneedle-street; manager at the

mine, James Wolferstan, Esq., Beeralston; agent, Capt. James Phillips,

clerk, Thomas Horwill. The sett, which in extent is 890 fms. square,

has numerous lodes running through it, the principal of which are the

Tavistock, Marquis, Ding Dong, Delves Kitchen, Luscombe (the latter

three being the famous Gunnis Lake lodes), Chimney Rock, and Inpham.

With the exception of Marquis, none of these lodes have been explored

below the adit. The Tavistock lode has yielded 40 tons of ore, Ding

Dong 24 tons of tin, Luscombe, under an old company, yielded large re-

turns, upwards of 12,000l., but the present adventurers have obtained all

their returns from the Marquis lode, with the exception of the above-named

quantities. The total returns from the commencement of the present com-

pany have been—copper, 6538 tons, yielding 43,189l. 18s. 1d.; tin, 24 tons

14 cwt.; 2 qrs., 883l. 9s.—total returns, 44,073l. 7s. 1d. Out of this 2000l.

have been divided among the shareholders as profit, and the rest expended

in laying open the mine, and in machinery. The present returns yield

about 800l. per month, at an expense of 450l. The machinery consists of

two water-wheels for pumping, and one for stamping, and one steam-

whim engine recently erected. The water-power is derived from the Ta-

vistock Canal, at a nominal rent of 5l. per annum, and is sufficient to

work the mine to a considerable depth. There are five shafts in the sett,

the main, or principal, being 105 fms. deep, the adit being 47 fms. from

surface. About the 80 fm. level on this l

RUNNARD COOMBE MINING COMPANY.

At the fifth general meeting of shareholders, held at the Black Eagle, Woolwich, the accounts for Jan. and Feb. were presented, showing—Amount received on calls made 9th May and 8th Nov., 112. 6s.; repaid by Dunn and others, 10s.; received on sale of tin (less 12s. 6d.), 2912. 0s. 10d.—3022. 16s. 10d.—Balance due treasurer on last account, 162. 0s. 8d.; cost for Jan., 1192. 0s. 7d.; ditto Feb., 972. 19s. 9d.; dues paid Earl of Macclesfield, 192. 8s. 10d.—leaving balance in hands of treasurer and purser, 502. 7s. 5d.; also received on account of call, made 16th Jan., for erection of machinery, 1672. 15s.

The following report, from Capt. J. Chenhall, was read to the meeting:—
It affords me pleasure to be able to state, that the mine generally is looking well. The lode in the adit level, going east, is from 2 to 3 ft. wide, underlying 4 feet in the fm.—the lode in the south of east 10 ft.; driving by six men, at 22 per fm.; the lode in this level has improved since last reported on; it is composed of capel, peach, spar, and tin; and I confidently look forward to steady increase in the value of the lode in this level, as there is a large cross-course about 25 fms. before the present end, and the general character of the ground being very congenial for tin. The stop in the back of the level is looking well; the lode is 2½ ft. wide, yielding fair quantities of tin; the ground is favourable for stopping, at 12. 10s. per fm., by six men. We sampled, on Saturday, the 17th of March, about 40 tons of rich tin ore—offer accepted, 572. 3s. 4d. per ton; and, from the present appearance of the mine, I have no doubt, at our next sampling, the quantity will be considerably more. The stamps are in good working order.

At the above meeting, an offer was made by one of the company to erect the steam-engine, with 36 stamp-heads, and sink the engine-shaft to the 10 fm. level, and drive the cross-cut to intersect the lode, for a specified sum.

At a subsequent committee meeting, held to consider the best mode of carrying on the working of the mine, and also to consider the propriety of accepting or rejecting the offer presented for the erection of the steam-engine, &c., a sub-committee was appointed to make the necessary arrangements, who have, after deliberation, thought it most advisable to carry on the work on their own responsibility as a company, and that the arrangement respecting the erection of the steam-engine, &c., should be abandoned; it was also resolved, to commence immediately driving the cross-cut, from the adit level, sinking the engine shaft, building engine-house, &c.

SOUTH WHEEL TRELAWNY MINING COMPANY.

At a general meeting of shareholders, held at the offices, Birchin-lane, on the 29th March, C. CHIPPINDALE, Esq., in the chair, the statement of accounts was submitted, showing—Balance in favour of mine on 8th Feb. last, 2442. 10s.; call of 10s. per share, then made, 1177. = 3612. 10s.—January cost, 652. 18s. 11d.; February ditto, 512. 2s. 1d.—leaving balance in favour of mine, 2442. 9s.—Outstanding liabilities, not included in above or former cost—March cost (estimated), 502.; damage to land, 1282. = 1782.

The executors of the late Mr. James Milroy having resigned one share, and Mr. Charles Chippindale having resigned 13 shares, the purser was instructed to do what is usual in respect of said shares, according to the mining customs in Cornwall.—It was resolved, that the engine-shaft be sunk 20 fms. deeper forthwith, with as great a force of men as can be judiciously employed, and that the operations of the mine be confined to that object; and that a call of 40s. per share be made, payable immediately.

The following reports were read to the meeting:—

March 24.—The ground in the 30 fm. level cross-cut, west of the lode, is hard, and is extended 7 fms. beyond it, in which there is neither branch or lode to be seen. The lode in the 30 fm. level, north of the engine-shaft, is from 2 to 3 feet wide (from wall to wall), and is composed of barytes, kyllas, fine-grained mudstone, and lead; we have now extended this level on the course of it for a great many fathoms, and we are fully satisfied, from the nature of its character, that we must go deeper to find much minerals; we would, therefore, strongly recommend a suspension of these levels (especially the cross-cut west), and resume sinking the engine-shaft 20 fms. deeper, with all possible dispatch, and at that level prove the lode.—WILLIAM LEAN.

March 26.—Since our last inspection, the 30 fm. level cross-cut has been driven west about 7 fms., on a branch of carbonate of lime; the ground in this cross-cut is a mixture of clay and kyllas, but nothing so far has been seen resembling a north and south lode. The 30 fm. level north is extended from the cross-cut 17 fms., on what has hitherto been called the lode. In the end there are two small branches of carbonate of lime, about 5½ feet apart, between which is a small lode, the same kind as the country. The bearing of this course is about 22° east of north; this, together with its position, are the only things that correspond with the Trelawny and Mary Ann lode. Seeing no improvement in the lode, and nothing met with in the cross-cut west, we now think that the most likely chance of success (if any) is to sink the engine-shaft 20 fms. deeper.—J. BRYANT, R. DUNSTON.

WEST WHEEL TREASURY MINING COMPANY.

At a meeting of adventurers, held at the mine on the 30th March, a statement of accounts was produced, showing—Labour cost for December and Jan. 6522. 5s. 4d.; merchants' bills, 2312. 2s. 5d.; book in debt, end of November, 3272. 5s. 4d.—12102. 18s. 1d. By call made of 12. 6s. 7d. per share, Jan. 24, 3382. 12s. 4d.; copper ore, March, 8312. 17s. 2d.; lead, ditto, 32. 16s. 6d.—showing loss in two months, 412. 7s. 1d. The following report, from Capt. Thos. Richards and John Delbridge, was read to the meeting.

March 28.—In laying before you our report for the progress made since the last meeting, held 25th January, we are happy to state that, notwithstanding the wet season, we have had to contend against, we are enabled to place before you the statement of accounts, showing the returns nearly equalling the expenditure, leaving a balance of 412. 7s. 1d. for December 1846 and January 1847, two monthly accounts. The water, since the last meeting, increased two strokes per minute for one month, in consequence of the adit having been interfered with by the tributers in Old Wheel Providence. However, it is pleasing to state that it is now made secure, and we trust that a repetition will not occur to the injury of this concern. The mine is completely in fork, and the stopmen are employed in driving the 70 cross-cut north, to intersect the engine lode, where we are anticipating a profitable lode in about 20 fms. driving, incline from the lode in the 60 fm. level immediately over it. The 60 fm. level east has been worth 102. per fm. since the last meeting, but at present is only valued at 52. per fm. We are rising in the back of the 60, to a lode a wine sunk below the 5; when communicated it will improve the ventilation for the 60 fm. level end, and the tributers in the back will to greater advantage. We are driving it to 60 cross-cut south, on the cross-course, to intersect the Lannack Moor lode; at this level we have only a 2½ lode on the western side for 2 ft. in length, which has a promising appearance, 18 in. wide, with good stones of copper ore. We are still driving south to see the lode on the east side of the cross-course, which we calculate favourably upon. The wine sinking below the 40, on engine lode, which we expect to hole in a week from this, is making tribute ground all the distance sunk. In the rise in the back of the 30 fm. level, on Lannack Moor lode, against the wine sunk below the 20, the lode is worth 82. per fm. The pitches, generally, in the backs of the 60 and 30 fm. levels, are looking better than usual, and throughout the mine the tributers are working with spirit, and sending to surface a fair quantity of copper ore. Upon the whole, we consider that the returns for the next two months will be equal to the expenditure we purpose recommending. We cannot forget the disadvantages we have had to contend against in the past winter; and, under all circumstances, we strongly advise (in addition to our present work) sinking the new engine-shaft without delay below the 20 fm. level, as well as driving a cross-cut south from Bickford's shaft at the 40 fm. level, to get under the wine. We venture to recommend that an engine should be calculated to stand in the house by the time the shaft is ready to receive the pit-work, which will be in about six months from this date; of course there is no immediate necessity for buying a steam-engine, unless it can be procured worth the money. We consider the liberality of the lords in foregoing the dues should be appreciated, by determining the erection of a suitable engine, which expense, we hope, will not deter us from carrying out our operations in a miner-like manner.

COMBILAW.—A general meeting of adventurers was held at the offices King-street, Cheap-side, on Tuesday, March 20.—JOHN ADDIS, Esq., in the chair—when the statement of accounts, showing a balance against the mines of 182. 2s. 7d., was read by the secretary (J. Crofts, Esq.), and passed, and a call of 22 per share made, of which 10s. per share payable immediately. It was resolved to erect a steam-engine on the mine (not smaller than 40-inch cylinder), with all possible dispatch, to sink the new shaft (now down 20 fms.) to 60 fms.; and to drive in 200 fm. level, when reached, upon the rich silver-lead lode, from which stones of ore have been raised in the 20 fm. level, containing 10 cwt. of lead and 56 ozs. of silver to the ton of ore. The purser was instructed to purchase suitable pumps, and other machinery, for both shafts, the old one having been sunk by former adventurers 30 fathoms deep, and both shafts to be connected with the engine by flat rods. A new road and bridge have been made on the mine, and other work done preliminary to its spirited and effectual development.

LWYNMAIR.—The two-monthly general meeting of the adventurers took place at the office of Mr. Maitland, Cophall-court, on Tuesday, the 3d April, when a most satisfactory series of reports were read from Capt. Francis—the last of which is inserted, as usual, in our Mining Correspondence. In consequence of these favourable reports, the subject of a steam-engine was again mooted, and several shareholders pressed the consideration of it at once, upon the ground that the recent discoveries were sufficient to guarantee the erection of one. The matter, however, was postponed until the chairman, or one of the shareholders, should accompany Mr. Murray to the mines. The meeting broke up, after making a call of 10s. per share to meet present contingencies.

WHEEL BASSET.—The statement of accounts to 3d April show—Labour cost for Jan. and Feb., 1382. 16s.; merchants' bills, 7562. 3s. 4d.—21412. 19s. 4d.—By copper and tin sold January and February (less lord's dues, 1812. 11s. 6d.), 25422. 0s. 6d.—showing balance in favour of adventurers, 4002. 1s. 2d.; and balance in favour last account, 202. 12s. 9d.—leaves now in hand, 4202. 13s. 11d.

WHEEL CATHERINE.—A general meeting of adventurers was held, at the White Hart Inn, Truro, on the 28th March, when a balance of 7342. 8s. was found due to purser, and a call of 24s. per share was made. Operations were suspended in 1847.

WHEEL REITH (TIN).—A meeting of shareholders in this adventure took place on Wednesday last at the mine—B. P. BATTEN, Esq., in the chair—when the quarterly accounts, ending December, 1846, were submitted, showing the expenditure to be—Wages, 21992. 4s. 5d.; merchants' bills, 6782. 18s.; sundries, 482. 11s. 8d.; balance on former account, 17382. 19s. 10d.—47772. 14s. 8d.—receipts, tin sold, 28822. 8s. 2d.; sundries on account of calls, 13512. 16s.—leaving balance against the adventurers, 5432. 10s. 6d.—[We are gratified to find that the prospects of the mine are represented by the agents to be highly promising—so much so, that with the present price for tin, they hope, at the quarter ending June next, to make a handsome dividend to the adventurers. It should be observed that of the above balance against the mine, about 5002. is due on calls, which, it is confidently expected, will be paid up before the next account in May.]—Penzance Journal.

[For continuation of "Meetings of Mining Companies," see page 162-3.]

THE COBALT TRADE.

In the Daily News of Feb. 28 reference was made to information furnished by a correspondent respecting the Modern Cobalt Company, which, it appears, contained some incorrect details. The following counter-statement has been forwarded from Norway, with a request that it may be published:—

"The exaggerations and omissions of the communication, lately published, respecting the Modern Cobalt Company, have induced me to request a place for this explanation. The falling off in the consumption of cobalt, and in particular of smalts during the last two or three years, has been owing in part to excess of production, and far more to the general stagnation of commerce in the year 1846. It ought also to be noticed, that the use of smalts in the manufacture of paper has diminished, in consequence of the introduction of a substitute, called 'artificial ultra-marine.' The use of this substitute, however, is already being abandoned, as it is found to give a less lasting colour. In the manufacture of earthenware, cobalt is found to be the only substance that produces a blue colour capable of standing the fire; the artificial ultra-marine not possessing this quality, cannot be substituted for it. The number of labourers employed in the company's works does not exceed 300 (including boys and unmarried people)—consequently, the statement that 800 families have been left destitute, is a palpable exaggeration. The stock of smalts on hand does not exceed the demand of a year, and future accumulations will be easily disposed of, even on the assumption that the limited demand of the unfavourable year 1846 is to continue.

"The smalts manufactured can be carried on by from 300 to 300 labourers, the mine continuing as rich as ever, and the cost of working it having been considerably reduced. Nothing is wanted but capital and a competent management, with due care to proportion the produce to the demand, in order to make the works remunerative. The buildings and the machinery are in excellent condition; and the working of the mine has been materially facilitated by the construction of new shafts, railways, &c. The Norwegian Government advances money to carry on the works, until the workmen, who have received notice to quit, can obtain other employment. The mine will soon be disposed of by public auction; the stock of cobalt ore, and other materials, is considerable. There can be no doubt that the undertaking may be made a profitable one in future. The principal owner of the work refused to make any further advances; and this circumstance, concurring with a temporary stagnation in the market, rendered an act of bankruptcy unavoidable. The debts of the company are trifling when compared with their assets. The cost price of the stock on hand alone more than covers the claims of the prior creditor. A fair estimate of the value and capacity of the Modern Mine may be formed from a perusal of the description of it by M. Robert, director of silver mines, in Karsten's *Archiv für Mineralogie und Hüttenkunde*, vol. 21, part 2, pp. 207 to 292."

THE ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH IN AMERICA.

[FROM A CORRESPONDENT.]

IMPORTANT PATENT-LAW DECISION.—The case, *Bain v. Morse*, came before Judge Cranch, at Washington, on the 16th March, on an appeal by Mr. Bain from Commissioner Burke. The facts leading to the appeal are briefly (if I remember correctly) as follows:—Mr. Morse had obtained a patent for a telegraph, and had acted under it for some time. In December, 1846, Mr. Bain obtained letters patent in Great Britain, for an improvement in the telegraphing apparatus, and in telegraphing. His patent differed in many respects from that in use by Mr. Morse. Some time after this, Professor Morse died, in the archives of the Patent Office, a caveat, setting forth that he was perfecting a new invention, or an improvement upon his former patent; and declaring that in due time he would deposit his model, &c. He did this, and complied with the requisites of the law, and in August, 1848, obtained a patent for his new invention. In the meantime—that is, between the filing of Mr. Morse's caveat in August, 1848—Mr. Bain deposited in the Patent Office a model of his new invention (for which he had received a patent in England), and obtained a patent therefor. The decision of the Commissioner of Patents was, that, as Mr. Morse had filed his caveat, announcing his intention to file, when completed, a model of a new invention, and had done so previous to the application of Mr. Bain, that Mr. Morse was entitled to priority; and further, that Bain's invention was so similar to that of Mr. Morse's, he could not grant a patent to Bain without permitting an interference with Morse's apparatus. This was the general ground of the Commissioner's decision. From this decision Mr. Bain appealed to the Justice of our Circuit Court, who, by law, is appointed to hear all such cases. Judge Cranch has since sent to the Patent Office, his opinion and decision. The decision is, in effect, that the Commissioner did not err in granting a patent to Mr. Morse for his new invention; but he did err in refusing to patent the invention of Mr. Bain. That is, the Chief Justice says, both parties are entitled to a patent, and that there was no interference on the part of Bain's invention with that of Morse's. The effect of the decision is to throw the parties upon the courts of law, to decide their controversies. In consequence of Judge Cranch's decision, there can be no bills in equity, nor injunctions by either party, but if either thinks himself or his invention interfered with or injured by the patent granted to the other, the remedy must be by a suit at law, before a court and jury.—B.

MINING IN SOUTH DEVON.—We are happy to observe, from our correspondence, that the spirit of mining enterprise is showing itself in the hitherto quiet district surrounding Ashburton. With the exception of two or three mines on this side of the Dartmoor, we have known very little of its productiveness or profitable value. This may be owing to its geological peculiarities—the junction of the granite and kyllas being dissimilar to any of the various mining districts in Cornwall; and, therefore, requiring the lengthened investigations which have been carried on with doubtful success until lately. The dawning results of these explorations have already influenced some of the landed gentry; and, among other sets lately taken up, we may mention the Wye Alston as one of the most prominent—being in a compact greywacke, and receiving some of the most powerful lodes that have traversed the contiguous mines. The surface explorations have already proved that considerable quantities of tin is in the property, and Ashburton is reviving, with the hope that the former stanniferous celebrity of this district may again be re-established. We sincerely join the town in its hopes of success.

We understand that the Grambler and St. Aubyn has opened favourably on a copper lode, worth 122. per fm., in driving westward at a cost of 52. per fm.

VAN DIEMEN'S LAND COMPANY.—Since the meeting, which we noticed in last Journal, accounts have been received from the commissioner of the company, dated Oct. 28, 1846, giving an encouraging statement of the company's settlement of Emu Bay, situated in Bass's Straits. Allotments in the township were readily selling at from 402. to 802. the acre; and shops, stores, and public buildings were in course of erection. The tenants were all thriving, and had intimated their intention of purchasing their farms at the expiration of their leases. Regarding the company's affairs, the agent observes that he sees much to inspire confidence, as the advantages of the company's settlements of Emu Bay and Circular Head are now becoming known and appreciated; and the time is rapidly approaching when the company will enjoy a steady income from the rental of their valuable property.

GOLD IN MARYLAND (U.S.).—Analyses of several specimens of gold sand from the farm of Mr. Ellicott, near Brookville, Montgomery, have been made by Mr. Eckfeldt, assayer to the mint of Philadelphia, with the following results:—One specimen—5 oz.—yielded at the rate of 744 grains of gold per 1 cwt. of ore. This is equal to 260 dwts. per ton.

Another—9 ozs.—900 grains per cwt.; equal to 800 dwts. per ton.
A third—29 ozs.—206 grains per cwt.; equal to 171 2/3 dwts. per ton.
A fourth, about 1 oz. of that quality, almost or quite free from iron, selected as the most unfavourable specimen, gave 33 grains per cwt., equal to 27 1/3 dwts. per ton. The gold was 952-1000ths fine by assay, and worth 4-10c. per grain.

According to this, each ton of the ore, selected indiscriminately, is worth about \$400.
SALE OF THE OAK FARM IRON-WORKS.—The celebrated Oak Farm Iron-Works, near Dudley, were put up for sale by auction, on Thursday last, at the Royal Hotel, Birmingham. Particulars connected with the unfortunate bankruptcy of this concern have already appeared in our Journal. The fee-simple of the works is in the hands of Lord Lyttelton, the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, M.P., and Sir Stephen Glynne. There is an unexpired term of lease of 18 years to run; but there is also a drawback upon this to the extent of 30,0002., in the shape of a mortgage to Mr. G. Talbot, of Kidderminster, and an additional liability in the shape of arrears of royalty, rent charges, &c., amounting to 50002. The sale drew together a very large attendance of the magnates of the iron trade and others interested, and it was understood that Lord Ward would become the purchaser; ultimately, however, it was hinted that some arrangements had been made, and Mr. Freshfield, solicitor to the Bank of England, on the part of the gentlemen above-named, made a nominal bidding of 10002., and the proceedings thereafter terminated. The *Birmingham Journal* of this morning says:—"A great question has arisen in the neighbourhood of the Oak Farm estate, whether the works will be again put in operation. That it was Mr. Gladstone's interest to purchase the entire estate can be no doubt; but the question now arises whether the purchase is made with the view of conducting the business as heretofore, or for selling the estate in detail. The hope of that part of the district is, that Mr. Gladstone, with the immense resources that he has at his command, may be induced, if not himself to carry on the trade, at least to lease it to parties who, for the short period of the lease may be enabled to conduct it profitably to the investor, and to the benefit of the populous neighbourhood in which it is situated."

VICTORIA IRON-WORKS.—We hear that these works have passed from the Monmouth and Glamorgan Banking Company into the hands of the Ebbw Vale Company, on terms advantageous and satisfactory to both parties. We trust that the iron trade will so improve as to justify the spirited and enterprising proprietors of the Ebbw Vale Company, in carrying on all their undertakings in this county with energy and vigour; enabling them, while giving full employment to their workmen, to realise a fair and reasonable profit on the immense capital which they have invested.—*Monmouthshire Mercur.*

SWIFT OIL OF TURPENTINE.—A most important chemical discovery has been recently made, by means of which oil of turpentine can be freed from its peculiar smell so completely, that not only is it inodorous, but can be impregnated with any desired perfume, without at all deteriorating from its useful properties. The eminent chemist, Dr. Serravallo, who has analysed the sweet oil of turpentine, states that, while all the useful properties of oil of turpentine are preserved intact, all its deleterious qualities are completely obliterated. The doctor also states that paint, when mixed with sweet oil of turpentine, is free from smell, and does not emit those noxious vapours which are so prejudicial to health; and that, in short, the use of sweet oil of turpentine is a certain preventive of painter's colic, and by its use, house painting becomes a perfectly inodorous process.

North Roar.—An accident from a sudden explosion has caused the loss of sight to John Rule, and severely injured Anthony Cook.

Bilston.—An Irishman, named Luke Burke, came to a dreadful end by falling out of an ascending skip at a colliery near this town. He and four or five others were together, when the skip, having for an instant caught the side of the shaft, a sudden jerk precipitated him to the bottom of the pit, a distance of about 70 yards.

Pendle Works.—T. Jones and two other men were killed here by an explosion of fire-damp, and three others seriously injured.

Rice.—A quarryman named Gough, in the employ of Mr. Fleetwood, was killed by the sudden explosion of a blast.

IMPROVEMENTS IN THE MANUFACTURE OF GAS.

ENGLISH'S PATENT CAMPHINE COMPANY'S SELF-ACTING CAMPHINE GAS APPARATUS, UNDER LETTERS PATENT GRANTED TO J. WATSON AND E. CANT.

We have been much gratified in the past week by the inspection of a new method of generating hydro-carbon gas from oil, which has been patented by the English Camphine Company, at Hull, and may be seen in operation at the works of Messrs. Croxley, Son, and Galsworthy, Emerson-street, Southwark; and it is also successfully employed for lighting the Harrow station of the London and North-Western Railway.

From the particular cleanliness of the operation, the perfect simplicity of the apparatus, and its evident safety, it appears to us most beautifully adapted to mansions, churches, railway stations, and other country situations, where coal gas cannot be obtained; while in gentlemen's establishments, where there are valuable paintings and architectural embellishments in gilding, plating, or other metallic ornaments, it will prove most desirable; as, from the absence of every approach to alloy by ammonia or sulphuretted hydrogen in the material from which it is obtained, not the slightest tarnish or injury to the most delicate materials will be experienced, more than from the usual action of atmospheric air contaminated by the effluvia from domestic fires.

The whole apparatus now on view consists of a furnace of cast-iron, divided into two compartments, in one of which the retort is set, the other being filled with fuel, and no attention is required to replenish the fire, consequent upon the fuel descending exactly as the combustion proceeds; in this lower compartment are fixed two retorts, one over the other, connected at one end, outside the furnace, by a short vertical pipe. At a short distance behind the furnace is the gasometer, beyond that a pedestal for the vessel containing the oil, which is very considerably raised above the retorts, and behind this again one for the support of a figure with a burner. From the oil vessel there proceeds a small tube, entering the upper retort at the end opposite the junction, from which the oil flows through the upper along the lower retort, being decomposed in its passage; from whence it enters a syphon box for the receipt of any undecomposed oil or condensed oleaginous matter; thence through a washer, consisting of a series of ascending and descending vertical plates, compelling the gas to a sinuous course through water to the gas holder. To make the apparatus perfectly safe and self acting, and regulate the supply proportionate to the demand, there is a valve in the oil pipe, to which is attached a lever and connecting rod, screwed to the top of the gasometer, and should the gas be generated in too rapid proportion for the burners consuming it, the rising of the gas holder immediately raises the lever, and cuts off a portion of the supply of fluid; or, on the other hand, if the burners are consuming faster than the gas is generated, the gas holder remains low, and opens the valve for a full supply of fluid. The apparatus, we may add, can be adapted to any number of lights.

Notwithstanding it was broad daylight when we were present, the delicate whiteness of the light evidently showed itself; and the residue at present found in the retorts is a fine carbonaceous powder, somewhat similar to lamp-black. So cleanly is the operation that, although close to the apparatus, not the slightest effluvia can be perceived; no lime purifiers are required, and there is nothing more disagreeable to be perceived than from the operations of a common fire. And we are credibly informed that, from a common Argand burner, small print may be read with pleasure at a distance of 100 yards.

The camphine gas is generated from a fluid especially prepared by English's Patent Camphine Company, and cannot be exceeded in brilliancy, purity, and illuminating power; at the same time, it will be found extremely soft in closed apartments. The object of this invention is chiefly for its introduction into private country residences, and rural districts, where coal-gas cannot conveniently be supplied; also for churches, chapels, and public buildings generally, and more particularly wherever purity of flame is a desideratum, as in the case of jewellers, silk mercers, &c. With regard to economy, the expense of a light, giving the ordinary illuminating power of a bat's-wing burner, consuming 5 cubic feet of coal-gas hourly, will not exceed three-eighths of a penny per hour. We think there is little doubt but this beautiful gas will speedily get into very extensive estimation.

RAILWAY ECONOMY—LIGHT PASSENGER ENGINES.

During the last week, we have made several trips with the passenger carriage-engine, which has for some time past been working the express trains between the Shoreditch station of the Eastern Counties Company, and Enfield town, to which place a branch line was opened a short time since. The result of the trips shows the economy with which, as we have frequently endeavoured to impress upon the minds of railway shareholders, light engines will work a very large proportion of the branch railway traffic of the country. The little steam passenger engine in question, or "steam-carriage," as it is called, is the *Enfield*, built by Mr. Adams, of the Fairfield works, near Bow. The engine and tender are upon four wheels, and the axle of the driving-wheels is behind the fire-box. This secures a very low centre of gravity. The engine, tender, and passenger-carriage—the latter affording room for 36 passengers—are upon the same frame, and the gross weight, with water and coals, and a full complement of passengers, is 15 tons 5 cwt. Attached to the steam-carriage is a large passenger-carriage, precisely similar to the class used upon the Woolwich branch. This carriage weighs 9 tons, and has ample accommodation for 116 passengers. These, at 14 cwt. each, may be reckoned at 8 tons 14 cwt.; the whole weight, therefore, of the *Enfield* express train would, with 158 passengers, be 33 tons 2 cwt. The cost of the train would be as follows:—The steam-carriage, with its accommodation for 36 passengers, costs 16002.; and a Woolwich passenger-carriage (cap. 6002., together, 22502. We understand that some passenger-engines of this character are being built for the Cork and Brandon Railway; that room is to be afforded for 60 passengers, and that the machines are to cost not more than 16002. each; so that, in fact, the estimated cost of 22502. will supply a train affording accommodation to 176 passengers. We will now speak of the working of the *Enfield*. She has an 8-in. cylinder, 12-in. stroke, and 5-hp. driving wheels. The time allowed for the journey between Shoreditch and Enfield is 30 minutes, and the distance 14½ miles. The driver has to maintain speed at the western junction and at the Stratford junction; there is a stoppage at the Bridge station, a slackening of speed at Edmonton junction, and a stoppage at the Edmonton station. With 80 passengers, the *Enfield* did this work, with "steam to spare"; and she appears to be equal to the conveyance of 150 passengers between Shoreditch and Edmonton, with the express train, in the half hour. The consumption of coke by this engine is stated by the driver to be between 11 and 12 lbs. per mile; but as the fire is lighted at half-past 10, and not drawn till half-past 10 o'clock at night, the whole of the running time is only 4 hours 12 minutes. The fair average consumption, with ordinary trains, would not, perhaps, exceed 8 or 9 lbs. per mile. It is stated to us that the consumption of coke by the ordinary engines employed in running the *Enfield* express train is from 30 to 33 lbs. per mile. If this be the case, the saving effected in coke, by the substitution of the little for the large engine for working the Enfield branch traffic, is nearly 4002. a year.

The *Enfield* was recently steady at a speed of 50 miles an hour, and we have no doubt that for engines of this class, branch lines might, if Government would condescend to assist the progress of the railway system, be constructed and supplied with working stock at a cost of from 50002. to 70002. per mile. If some means could be devised by which, without unreasonably interfering with public convenience and accommodation, horse-boxes and carriage-tracks could be conveyed by the goods' trains—though we doubt the practical character of such a suggestion—the *Enfield* class of engines would be capable of dealing with a large amount of the railway passenger traffic of the country.—*Herald.*

RAILWAY ECONOMY.—Some very useful experiments with a new passenger-carriage axle-box have just been completed upon the London and North-Western Railway, under the superintendence of the company's officers. The objection to the ordinary axle-boxes of railway carriages, is, that while the grease finds an easy escape from them, and is wasted to a very expensive extent, the dust, of which an abundance is generally raised by the speed of the train, insinuates itself between the axles and the journals, and acts as a grinding medium upon the surfaces of both metals. The consequence is a very considerable wear of the materials, and frequent "hot axles." To this objection must be added the wages of the men employed at the stations, to replenish such of the axle-boxes as have lost an undue quantity of grease. The men are allowed very little time to do this, and in their haste they seldom stop to examine whether, in scraping off and putting into the axle-box the grease that may have been pressed over the side, they gather up with it a quantity of the fine pointed grit which is usually found adhering to the outside of axle-boxes. It is very seldom that a passenger train runs 50 miles without some of the axle-boxes requiring a fresh supply of grease. The new axle-boxes, which are the invention of one of the officers of the engineering department of the London and North-Western Company, Mr. Normant, prevent the admission of grit, by the use of a screw opening, through which the grease is supplied, and the waste of the latter, as well as the insinuation of dust between the axles and the journals, are avoided by the application of a valve acted upon by vulcanised India-rubber springs, fitted to the axle at the hitherto open end of the box. The experiments were made with two four-wheeled first-class carriages, Nos. 106 and 169, taken indiscriminately from the rolling stock of carriages fitted with this description of box, of which there are a considerable number at work. These carriages were worked in the express and ordinary trains between London, Liverpool, and Manchester. One of them ran upwards of 1000 miles, and the other upwards of 3600 miles, without the axle-boxes having had any additional grease supplied, and without the axles having once got hot. At the conclusion of the experiment, the axles and journals were inspected by the officers, and found to be in perfect order. It is stated that the application of these axle-boxes to the company's stock, will effect a saving of several thousand pounds per annum.—*Morning Chronicle.*

WHAT THE PUBLIC GAIN BY RAILWAY COMPETITION.—The two rival railway companies (the London and North-Western and the East Lancashire), who are contending for the passenger traffic from Preston to Liverpool, have again reduced their fares. The following are the present and former prices:—

| | 1st class. | 2nd class. | 3rd class. |
|--|------------|------------|------------|
| Original prices by the North Union line, previous to Monday last | 6s. 0d. | 4s. 0d. | 3s. 3d. |
| Present price | 1 0 | 0 9 | 0 6 |

SOUTH DEVON RAILWAY.—The atmospheric tubes are being removed from this line, preparatory to their being broken up and sold for old iron.

THAMES TUNNEL COMPANY.

The number of passengers who passed through the Tunnel in the week ending March 31 was—No. of passengers, 43,761.—Amount of money, £182 6s. 9d.

Current Prices of Stocks, Shares, & Metals.

| STOCK EXCHANGE, Saturday morning Eleven o'clock. | |
|--|--------------------------------|
| Bank Stock, 7 per Cent. — | Belgian, 41 per Cent., 82 |
| 3 per Cent. Reduced Ann. — | Dutch, 5 per Cent., 50 4/8 |
| 3 per Cent. Consols Ann., 92 1/2 | Brazilian, 5 per Cent., 79 1/2 |
| 3 1/2 per Cent. Ann. — | Chilian, 5 per Cent., 91 |
| Long Annuities, — | Mexican 5 per Cent., 30 1/2 |
| India Stock, 10 1/2 per Cent., 348 | Russian, 5 per Cent., 104 |
| 3 per Cent. Consols for Acc. 92 1/2 | Spanish, 5 per Cent., 163 |
| Eschequer Bills, 1000l. 2d. & 1/4d. 44 48 pm. | Ditto 5 per Cent., 50 3/8 |

MINES.—The transactions in the mining share market have not been so extensive as we have found them for some time past, although there is every disposition to purchase, especially in our leading mines, which cannot be obtained at buyers' limits. The metal market appears to maintain considerable firmness, whilst in tin and lead an advance is anticipated.

Devon Great Consols have been done this week, in some instances, under our former quotations, notwithstanding an advanced dividend may be expected at the next division of profits in May. We learn, on the authority of an eminent practical mining agent, who has recently inspected the mines, that upwards of 60,000l. worth of ore is in sight. The advance of the standard has enabled the directors to lessen their sales, at the same time realising larger returns than previously, thereby making reserves for long continuous dividends.

Trelawny, Bedford United, Trehan, and Mary Ann, from positive and anticipated improvements, have been in request. South Basset, East Pool, Great Rough Tor Consols, Levant, and West Buller, have been sought for, but sellers rather scarce.

Tincroft and Lewis continue to maintain their gratifying positions represented in our former reports, and buyers free at quoted prices.

East Tamar, South Tamar, and Heignton Down are not quite so firm.

Bedford United are in demand, and business done at our present quotation. Shares in the following mines have changed hands during the week:—Devon Great Consols, South Wheel Basset, Condurrow, Bedford United, Trehan, Trelawny, Mary Ann, Kingsford and Bedford, Tincroft, Stray Park, East Tamar, South Tamar, Drake Walls, East Crowndale, Lewis, Tamar Consols, Treviskey and Barri, Herodfoot, Franco, Treleigh, West Wheel Jewel, Birch Tor, Callington, Cwm Erfin, Wellington, Heignton Down, South Molton, &c.

At the Wheel Catherine meeting, the accounts from August, 1846, to July, 1847, were balanced, and 184l. 8s. found due to the pursor. A call of 2s. per share was made.

At the Wheel Basset meeting, the statements represented the profits for Jan. and Feb. to be 400l., which, with the former balance, 420l. 13s. 11d. was carried to credit of next account.

At the Runnford Combe meeting the finances were represented in a favourable position. The agent's report is very satisfactory, and arrangements for vigorous operations are being made for more complete development.

At the South Wheel Trelawny meeting a call of 2s. per share was made. The reports of Capt. Bryant, Dunstan, and Lean, recommending the only hope of satisfactory results to sink the engine-shaft 20 fms. deeper, were adopted.

At the West Wheel Treasury meeting, from the statement of accounts, it appeared a loss of 41l. 7s. 1d. was sustained during Dec. and Jan. The agent's report, however, is encouraging—anticipating early improvements from present appearances.

At the Pennant and Craigwen meeting (an interesting report of which will be found in another column) the result was highly satisfactory, and there is now little doubt that, after the long delay, through the perseverance evinced, the mines will shortly prove highly remunerative. We were pleased to find the meeting so numerously attended—upwards of 6000 shares being represented, or nearly seven-eighths of the entire body of shareholders.

At the meeting of the Company of Copper Miners in England, on Wednesday last, a protracted and somewhat noisy discussion took place; the report was at length received, and it is hoped a plan will shortly be successfully arranged for a complete reconstitution of the company.

At the Lamhrook meeting, on Thursday, the accounts showed a balance in hand of 598l. up to the end of January; 85 shares were forfeited, and a call of 1l. was made.

At the Comblawn meeting, on Tuesday last, the accounts showed a balance against the mine of 184l. 2s. 7d., and a call of 2l. per share was made.

In foreign mines, the principal transactions appear to have been in United Mexican, St. John del Rey, Australian, Copalco, Guadalupe, Lenares, and Barrosa Range, and the North British Australasian.

Dispatches have been received by St. John del Rey, United Mexican, and the Bolanos Mining Companies.

The St. John del Rey letters are highly satisfactory, which are dated to the 18th Jan., representing the profits for December to be 9988l. 13s. 2d.

The United Mexican advices are to the 9th Feb. The Santo Toribio Mine is represented to have improved generally, and the remittance of 830,000, advised in the last report, has been received.

The Bolanos advices are down to the 5th February; but they do not contain any matter of importance. The mines, at present, are far from being productive. At El Bote Mine the erection of the engine, and other requisites, were progressing satisfactorily.

About one ton of rich copper ore was found on the surface upon a portion of the Bon Accord property, adjoining Burra Burra. This section of land was purchased by the Scottish Australian Investment Company, who have let one-third to the North British Australasian Company, and another portion to Mr. Rankin, reserving the remainder themselves, and which property, we understand, is about being developed.

Since our last, we have received the report of Burra Burra half-yearly meeting, held in the colony, in October last. The financial statement shows a profit of 69,567l. 9s. 7d. during eleven months, and dividends to the amount of 61,600l. paid to the 1st March; seven dividends had been paid, amounting to 123,000l. The directors' report refers to a valuable discovery having been made subsequent to the previous meeting, which will give greater permanency to the mine. The report is given in detail in another column, containing highly interesting statistics relative to this most splendid mine.

HULL, THURSDAY.—We have again to report another dark week in the share market. During the early part of the week, a little improvement took place consequent upon the Italian news; since which, however, the information received as to the probability of the commencement of hostilities by the Danes, has checked the disposition to speculate.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC RETURNS.

| Names of Railways. | Lgh. Rwy. | Present actual. | Price per share. | Div. 1848. | Div. 1849. | Traffic Returns 1848. |
|---------------------------------------|-----------|-----------------|------------------|------------|------------|-----------------------|
| Belfast and Ballymena..... | 37 1/2 | — | 21 1/2 | 5 p.c. | £ 540 | — |
| Birkenhead, Lancashire, & Chesh. | 19 | 1,088,804 | 37 | — | 552 | 629 |
| Bolton, Blackburn, & West Yorkh. | 14 | 786,384 | 7 1/2 | — | 388 | — |
| Caledonian..... | 141 | 4,865,135 | 24 1/2 | — | 5055 | 3133 |
| Chester and Holyhead..... | 84 | 3,014,602 | 18 1/2 | — | 4272 | — |
| Dublin and Drogheda..... | 35 | 774,875 | 33 1/2 | — | 667 | 590 |
| Dublin and Kingstown..... | 7 1/2 | 395,915 | — | — | 855 | 989 |
| Dundee, Perth, & Aberdeen..... | 47 1/2 | 844,554 | 24 1/2 | 6 | 1008 | 623 |
| East Anglian (Lynn to Ely)..... | 97 1/2 | 1,167,104 | 30 | — | 719 | — |
| East Lancashire..... | 50 | 3,228,519 | 17 1/2 | 5 | 2034 | 955 |
| Eastern Counties and Norfolk..... | 309 1/2 | 12,027,069 | 9 1/2 | 4 | 13048 | 13065 |
| Eastern Union..... | 50 1/2 | 1,712,708 | 13 | — | 1081 | 975 |
| Edinburgh and Glasgow..... | 57 1/2 | 2,644,378 | 42 1/2 | 6 | 3529 | 3318 |
| Edinburgh and Northern..... | 78 | 2,232,115 | 12 1/2 | 4 | 1709 | 1116 |
| Glasgow, Paisley, & Ayr..... | 102 1/2 | 3,266,338 | 55 | 4 | 3712 | 2925 |
| Glasgow, Paisley, & Greenock..... | 47 1/2 | 844,554 | 24 1/2 | 6 | 1008 | 623 |
| Gt. Northern & East Lincolnshire..... | 110 | 4,255,171 | 11 1/2 | 5 | 1875 | — |
| Gt. Southern & Western, Ireland..... | 131 | 2,844,897 | 34 1/2 | 4 | 3529 | 2423 |
| Great Western..... | 308 1/2 | 11,608,815 | 9 1/2 | 7 | 18804 | 16663 |
| Kendal and Windermere..... | 10 1/2 | 174,600 | 25 1/2 | — | 126 | 104 |
| Lancaster and Carlisle..... | 70 | 1,476,102 | 55 | 4 | 3291 | 1492 |
| Lancashire and Yorkshire..... | 206 1/2 | 9,218,450 | 7 1/2 | 6 | 11120 | 8962 |
| London and North Western..... | 435 | 25,077,942 | 135 1/2 | 4 | 40053 | 37065 |
| London and Blackwall..... | 4 | 1,259,675 | 54 1/2 | 1-12 | 420 | 910 |
| London, Brighton, & South Coast..... | 162 1/2 | 6,882,281 | 35 1/2 | 2 1/2 | 6759 | 6456 |
| London and South-Western..... | 216 1/2 | 7,510,689 | 36 1/2 | 6 | 8741 | 6637 |
| Londonderry and Enniskillen..... | 14 1/2 | 171,026 | 16 | — | 136 | 127 |
| Manchester, Sheffield, & Lincolnsh. | 91 1/2 | 6,048,679 | 38 | 5 | 3131 | 2095 |
| Midland Company..... | 471 | 14,042,340 | 76 7/2 | 6 | 20351 | 18566 |
| Midland Great Western (Irish)..... | 50 | 725,332 | 23 1/2 | 4 | 1063 | 1056 |
| North British..... | 59 | 3,163,450 | 14 1/2 | 5 | 2645 | 1923 |
| Scottish Central..... | 45 1/2 | 1,364,228 | 23 1/2 | — | 1023 | — |
| Shrewsbury and Chester..... | 47 1/2 | 1,309,232 | 14 1/2 | 5 | 1388 | 517 |
| South Devon..... | 53 1/2 | 1,909,232 | 17 | — | 1765 | 966 |
| South-Eastern..... | 105 1/2 | 6,116,514 | 23 1/2 | 6 1/2 | 6576 | 7045 |
| Taff Vale..... | 38 | 879,110 | — | — | 2010 | 1853 |
| Ulster..... | 36 | 684,684 | 40 1/2 | — | 700 | 639 |
| West Cornwall..... | 13 | — | — | — | 260 | — |
| Whitehaven Junction..... | 12 | 180,879 | 109 1/2 | 3 | 161 | 161 |
| York, Newcastle, & North York..... | 259 | 6,857,845 | 24 1/2 | 8 | 11829 | 10635 |
| York and North Midland..... | 255 1/2 | 4,983,618 | 44 1/2 | 8 | 7335 | 7292 |

FOREIGN RAILWAYS.

| | | | | | | |
|------------------------------------|---------|-----------|--------|--------|-------|-------|
| Amiens and Boulogne..... | 76 1/2 | 573,338 | 8 1/2 | 4 | 1498 | 1240 |
| Deerppe..... | 20 | — | — | — | — | — |
| Dutch Rhine..... | 57 1/2 | — | — | — | — | 876 |
| Montreuil and Troyes..... | 71 1/2 | — | — | — | — | 802 |
| Northern of France..... | 211 | 2,000,000 | 11 1/2 | — | 18602 | 10860 |
| Orleans to Bourges (Central)..... | 107 1/2 | — | — | — | — | 2723 |
| Orleans to Tours..... | 72 | 600,000 | 32 1/2 | 6 | 3408 | 3430 |
| Paris and Orleans..... | 82 | 2,011,720 | 33 1/2 | 12 1/2 | 8572 | 6924 |
| Paris and Rouen..... | 85 | 2,082,916 | 32 | — | 8452 | 2663 |
| Rouen and Harcourt (Monthly)..... | 59 1/2 | — | 12 1/2 | — | 3272 | 1108 |
| Strasbourg and Bâle (Monthly)..... | 88 | — | — | — | 5040 | 5394 |
| West Flinders..... | (ditto) | — | — | — | — | 700 |

* Interest.—Total for last week, £180,473, being an increase of £27,842 over last year.

PRICES OF MINING SHARES.

| BRITISH MINES. | | | BRITISH MINES—continued. | | |
|----------------|----------------------------------|---------------|--------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------|
| Shares. | Company. | Paid. Price. | Shares. | Company. | Paid. Price. |
| 1000 | Abergevein..... | 8 1/2 8 | 256 | South Molton..... | 5 15 17 30 |
| 1034 | Alfred Consols..... | 58 7 1/2 | 256 | South Tolguis..... | 14 1/2 50 55 |
| 1000 | Antimony & Silver-Lead..... | 5 1/2 7 1/2 | 256 | South Trelawny..... | 28 1/2 3 3 |
| 1024 | Asibarton United Mines..... | 8 1/2 8 10 | 2000 | South Wales Mining Co..... | 3 1 1/2 |
| 1024 | Baldewell Consols..... | 5 1/2 5 1/2 | 128 | South Wheel Basset..... | 300 250 260 |
| 1000 | Baldewell Consols..... | 54 1/2 54 | 124 | South Wh. Frances..... | 160 230 40 |
| 10000 | Banwen Iron Co..... | 6 1/2 6 | 256 | South Wh. Josiah..... | 230 30 |
| 1000 | Barristown..... | 5 1/2 1 1/2 | 1000 | South Wh. Maria..... | 24 1/2 18 |
| 4000 | Bedford..... | 23 1/2 34 | 10000 | Southern & Western, Irish..... | 3 1/2 |
| 1244 | Birch Tor Tin Mine..... | 9 5 5 1/2 | 280 | Spoone Moor..... | 30 40 |
| 8000 | Blackdown..... | 50 1/2 12 1/2 | 256 | St. Austell Consols..... | 9 1/2 |
| 100 | Blacklock..... | 182 27 27 1/2 | 94 | St. Ives Consols..... | 70 90 |
| 120 | Braver..... | 5 1/2 7 | 128 | St. Michael Peakview..... | 5 10 1/2 |
| 10000 | British Iron, New, regis. 12 1/2 | — | 999 | St. Mervin Consols..... | 1 1/2 |
| — | Ditto ditto, scrip..... | 10 1/2 | 1000 | Stray Park..... | 43 17 18 |
| 128 | Budnick Consols..... | 52 1/2 35 | 9500 | Tamar Consols..... | 8 6 1/2 |
| 1000 | Callington..... | 20 10 12 | 1024 | Tavy Consols..... | 6 1/2 |
| 1000 | Cambridge Consols..... | 5 1/2 3 1/2 | 6000 | Tincroft..... | 7 10 10 1/2 |
| 30000 | Canerons Steam Coal..... | 6 1/2 1 1/2 | 1000 | Tin Vale..... | 24 3 1/2 |
| 256 | Caradon Copper Mine..... | 9 1/2 1 1/2 | 54 | Toburn..... | 170 10 1/2 |
| 256 | Caradon Mines..... | 23 1/2 10 | 256 | Tordodan..... | 12 1/2 28 |
| 256 | Caradon United..... | 24 5 8 | 256 | Trehane..... | 12 1/2 28 |
| 256 | Caradon Wh. Hooper..... | 21 4 1/2 | 5000 | Treleigh Consols..... | 6 1/2 12 1/2 |
| 1000 | Carn Brea..... | 10 95 100 | 2000 | Treanance..... | 3 1/2 |
| 8000 | Carton Consols..... | 1 1/2 5 | 96 | Trevelyan..... | 10 150 |
| 114 | Charlston..... | 220 1/2 | 120 | Trevelhan..... | 5 15 16 |
| 500 | Chawblawn..... | 54 1/2 4 1/2 | 120 | Trevelyan and Barriar 130 | 88 98 |
| 128 | Courtoir..... | 45 80 | 256 | Trevelyan Mines..... | 14 1/2 |
| 256 | Condurrow..... | 20 95 100 | 100 | United Mines..... | 300 200 |
| 2560 | Cook's Kitchen..... | 14 2 1/2 | 256 | Wellington Mines..... | 25 40 45 |
| 1000 | Coombe Valley Quarry..... | 34 1/2 4 1/2 | 128 | West Buller..... | 10 270 90 110 |
| 1000 | Copper Bottom..... | 18 6 1/2 | 256 | West Caradon..... | 20 110 115 |
| 212 | Cradock Moor..... | 22 1/2 5 | 512 | West Fowey Consols..... | 40 12 1/2 |
| 128 | Craig Braws..... | 120 30 | 256 | West Providence..... | 9 1/2 15 |
| 300 | Cubert Mines..... | 12 1/2 3 1/2 | 300 | West Seton..... | 40 320 |
| 1000 | Cwm Erfin..... | 3 1/2 4 | — | West of Scotland Iron Co..... | 9 1/2 |
| 300 | D. Prior & Buckfastleigh..... | — | 120 | West Trelawny..... | 5 25 |
| 7100 | Dewent..... | 8 1/2 5 | 256 | West United Hills..... | — 4 1/2 |
| 845 | Devon & Courtenay Con..... | 7 1/2 5 | 512 | West Wheel Frances..... | 13 1/2 |
| 1024 | Devon Great Consols..... | 1 210 215 | 256 | West Wh. Friendship..... | 9 1/2 8 |
| 1000 | Dunrode..... | 3 1/2 5 | 3725 | West Wheel Jewel..... | 11 1/2 1 1/2 |
| 180 | Dolcoath..... | 30 15 | 256 | West Wheel Tolguis..... | 80 12 13 |
| 560 | Drake Walls..... | 31 1/2 4 1/2 | 256 | West Wheel Treasury..... | 19 4 1/2 8 |
| 10000 | Dunstan Country Coal..... | 43 5 1/2 | 1024 | Whiddow Mines..... | 4 1/2 9 |
| 4000 | Dyringwin..... | 10 12 1/2 | 6300 | Wicklow Copper..... | 5 1/2 4 1/2 |
| 512 | East Alenbury..... | 5 1/2 4 1/2 | 107 | Wheal Adams..... | 79 30 1/2 |
| 2800 | East Birch Tor..... | 3 1/2 3 1/2 | 1000 | Wheal Agar..... | — 8 |
| 112 | East Caradon..... | 47 47 | 256 | Wheal Albert..... | 10 1/2 1 |
| 2048 | East Crowndale..... | 6 1/2 4 | 240 | Wheal Anderson..... | 25 1/2 29 1/2 |
| 512 | East Combe Silver-Lead..... | 6 1/2 6 1/2 | 128 | Wheal Ann..... | — 20 1/2 |
| 128 | East Pool..... | 15 75 50 | 512 | Wheal Anna Maria..... | 6 1/2 8 |
| 1000 | East Tamar Consols..... | 1 1/2 5 | 1024 | Wheal Ash..... | 4 1/2 8 |
| 94 | Wheal Croft..... | 125 65 70 | 120 | Wheal Bal..... | 5 1/2 15 |
| 1024 | East Wheel Fortune..... | 2 1/2 3 | 256 | Wheal Benny..... | 14 1/2 2 |
| 128 | East Wheel Rose..... | 50 600 | 256 | Wheal Bleucowe..... | 21 1/2 5 |
| — | East of Scotland Iron Co..... | 5 1/2 1 1/2 | 256 | Wheal Bucketts..... | 20 8 1/2 |
| 128 | East Wheel Seton..... | 14 1/2 10 | 256 | Wheal Calstock..... | 5 1/2 12 |
| 1280 | Esgrill Lili..... | 11 1/2 2 1/2 | 1024 | Wheal Cad..... | 1 1/2 4 |
| 256 | Esmevor Wh. Eliza..... | 6 1/2 6 | 256 | Wheal Courtney..... | 12 1/2 15 |
| 694 | Fowey Consols..... | 40 45 1/2 | 256 | Wheal Fortescue..... | 4 1/2 8 |
| 1024 | Frestled Lwydd Mines..... | 1 1/2 3 1/2 | 388 | Wheal Franco..... | 27 13 1/2 |
| 6400 | Gadair..... | 2 1/2 2 | 128 | Wheal Harriet..... | 45 1/2 1/2 |
| 4000 | Gen. Mining Co. for Irel..... | 1 1/2 1 1/2 | 100 | Wheal Henry..... | — 20 5 |
| 256 | Gonnamna..... | 44 1/2 16 | 112 | Wheal Margaret..... | 79 20 1/2 |
| 128 | Goonvrea..... | 4 1/2 2 | 512 | Wheal Mary Ann..... | 5 16 17 1/2 |
| 256 | Grambler & St. Aubyn..... | 80 10 20 | 208 | Wheal Mary Consols..... | 60 1/2 8 |
| 100 | Great Consols..... | 1000 190 200 | — | Wheal Penhale..... | — 12 |
| 512 | Gt. Wh. Rough Tor Con..... | 18 1/2 14 | 210 | Wheal Prospect..... | — 1/2 |
| 2000 | Grange State Company..... | 5 1/2 5 | 120 | Wheal Reith..... | 41 150 1/2 |
| 256 | Gwincor Consols..... | 1 1/2 3 1/2 | 128 | Wheal Rose..... | 60 3 1/2 |
| 9000 | Heignton Down Con..... | 11 1/2 2 | 99 | Wheal Seton..... | 214 550 600 |
| 256 | Herodfoot..... | 27 18 19 | 180 | Wheal Sisters..... | 35 1/2 5 |
| 10300 | Hibernian..... | 124 1/2 1/2 | 494 | Wheal Sophia..... | 42 1/2 5 |
| 239 | Hobbs's Mill..... | 6 1/2 1 1/2 | 128 | Wheal Sparrow..... | 10 1/2 75 |
| 1000 | Holmshush..... | 22 1/2 5 | 128 | Wheal St. Ann..... | 30 35 1/2 |
| 1024 | Kingsford and Bedford..... | 3 1/2 3 1/2 | 550 | Wheal Treacoll..... | 7 10 1/2 |
| 512 | Kirkcubright Consols..... | 5 1/2 3 1/2 | 260 | Wheal Trevelyan..... | 7 10 1/2 |
| 2018 | Lanherose Wh. Maria..... | 13 2 | 256 | Wh. Trevelyan (St. Ervan) 94 | 2 1/2 |
| 256 | Lanarth Consols..... | — 4 | 1024 | Wheal Treymayne..... | 9 1/2 3 |
| 128 | Lelant Consols..... | 90 40 | 92 | Wheal Tryphena..... | 140 265 |
| 100 | Levant..... | — 180 200 | 1000 | Wheal Vincent..... | 2 1/2 7 |
| 1000 | Lewis..... | 16 1/2 10 1/2 | 256 | Wheal Vian (Perranz)..... | 7 1/2 |
| 1000 | Liwyn Males..... | 7 1/2 5 | 184 | Wheal Vian..... | — 60 |
| 40 | Polmeh Consols..... | 54 1/2 10 | 1000 | Wheal Williams..... | 28 1/2 4 1/2 |
| 256 | Llewethall Consols..... | 19 14 | 1024 | William & Mary Worth..... | 2 1/2 2 1/2 |
| 1000 | Malke Valley..... | 10 1/2 1 | | | |
| 5000 | Mendip Hills..... | 3 1/2 1 1/2 | | | |
| 128 | Metha..... | 34 140 | | | |
| 1000 | Mining Co. of Ireland..... | 7 1/2 4 | | | |
| 256 | New East Crowndale..... | 31 1/2 2 1/2 | | | |
| 100 | North Pool..... | 45 650 | | | |
| 40 | Polmeh Consols..... | 54 1/2 10 | | | |
| 263 | North Wh. Lelant..... | 14 1/2 | | | |
| 10000 | Northern Coal Co..... | 23 3 1/2 | | | |
| 128 | Par Consols..... | 55 1/2 800 | | | |
| 8000 | Pennant & Craigwen..... | 9 1/2 3 | | | |
| 1024 | Penzance Consols..... | 18 3 1/2 3 | | | |
| 512 | Plymouth Wh. Yeoland..... | 6 1/2 6 | | | |
| 40 | Polmeh Consols..... | 54 1/2 10 | | | |
| 256 | Rhoswiddall & Bacheildon..... | 1/2 10 | | | |
| 8000 | Rhymney Iron..... | 50 13 | | | |
| 10000 | Ditto New..... | 7 1/2 6 1/2 | | | |
| 1000 | Rosewall Hill..... | 1 1/2 5 | | | |
| 256 | Roswarva Mines..... | — 12 | | | |
| 240 | Runnaford Coombe Tin..... | 3 1/2 12 | | | |
| 9000 | South East Caradon..... | 1 1/2 4 | | | |
| 1108 | South Dolcoath..... | 4 1/2 5 | | | |
| 256 | St. Fridesch. Wh. Ann..... | 20 4 | | | |
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THE MINING ALMANAC will be published on the 18th of APRIL inst., at the Mining Journal Office, 26, Fleet-street.

Transactions of Scientific Bodies.

MEETINGS DURING THE ENSUING WEEK.

| | | |
|-----------|---|--------|
| MONDAY | Medical—Bolt-court, Fleet-street | 8 P.M. |
| TUESDAY | Medical and Chirurgical—53, Berners-street | 8 P.M. |
| | Zoological—11, Hanover-square | 9 P.M. |
| | Syro-Egyptian—71, Mortimer-street, Cavendish-square | 7 P.M. |
| WEDNESDAY | Society of Arts—Adolphus | 8 P.M. |
| | London Institution—Finsbury-church | 8 P.M. |
| | Graphic—Thatched House Tavern | 8 P.M. |
| | Pharmaceutical—17, Bloomsbury-square | 9 P.M. |
| | Literary Fund—73, Great Russell-street | 8 P.M. |
| FRIDAY | Astronomical—Somerset-house | 8 P.M. |
| | Botanical—29, Bedford-street, Covent-garden | 8 P.M. |
| SATURDAY | Royal Botanic—Inner Circle, Regent's Park | 8 P.M. |
| | Westminster Medical—17, Saville-row | 8 P.M. |

STATISTICS OF TIN.

The following is an account of the quantity of Tin and Tin Ore shipped to foreign parts at the ports of Penzance (including Marazion), St. Ives (including Hayle), and Truro, in each of the ten years preceding the 1st of January, 1849:—

| Years end. Jan. 5. | Penzance. | St. Ives. | Truro. | Total. |
|--------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| Cwts. gr. lbs. | Cwts. gr. lbs. | Cwts. gr. lbs. | Cwts. gr. lbs. | Cwts. gr. lbs. |
| 1847 | 1657 2 16 | 1804 3 22 | 4246 3 17 | 7719 1 27 |
| 1848 | 3604 1 17 | 1753 0 0 | 1356 3 8 | 13814 0 25 |
| 1849 | 7119 1 2 | 2910 0 0 | 1480 8 8 | 5430 2 10 |
| 1850 | 7336 1 2 | 6277 3 4 | 6390 2 18 | 19904 0 24 |
| 1851 | 2992 0 16 | 2829 1 16 | 2731 1 19 | 8152 3 23 |
| 1852 | 1202 2 11 | 1000 0 0 | 5824 3 6 | 7527 1 17 |
| 1853 | 442 1 25 | 1461 0 0 | — | 1903 1 25 |
| 1854 | 2803 0 26 | 3267 0 0 | — | 6070 0 26 |
| 1855 | 1543 2 10 | 3250 1 21 | 800 0 0 | 5594 0 3 |
| 1856 | 1871 0 26 | 300 0 0 | — | 1771 0 26 |

From Fowey (including Par and Charlestown) there was only shipped 70 cwt. in 1840. The preceding return only shows the amount shipped to foreign parts; the quantities shipped to other parts of the United Kingdom account can be rendered—the means of registering such shipments not being afforded to the officers of the Customs, under the peculiar regulations which the law has established in respect to the coasting trade.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

* We must impress upon our correspondents, the necessity of invariably furnishing us with their names and addresses—not that their communications should, consequently, be noticed, but as an earnest to us of their good faith.

WAGES AND FOOD.—In fixing a basis for the wages of labourers and mechanics, so as to meet the varying cost of provisions (including wheat flour and bread, oatmeal, potatoes, butcher's meat, bacon, tea, sugar, and other ordinary articles of diet) and clothing, with other requisites, it may be desirable to many parties, at a period like the present, to be possessed of the best possible information as to the prices of the articles referred to which have prevailed in the respective years for any given period—say, the last 10 years—and to contrast them with the present and probable prices of such articles for the current year. Any information thereon, through the medium of your columns, will confer a favour on—A READER.

"T. C. S." (St. Albans).—The first meteoric stone of which we have any accurate account fell on Wednesday, the 7th of November, 1492, at Ensisheim, near Basle, on the Rhine. Its fall to the earth was accompanied by a loud clap of thunder; its noise was heard at Lucerne and several other places. It weighed 255 lbs. It was considered so great a curiosity, that it was ordered by the Emperor Maximilian to be pierced and hung in the church. A very large stone, which was observed to fall from the atmosphere in the year 1751, in Croatia, is preserved in the Museum of Vienna. One of 1600 lbs. weight was discovered by Prof. Pallas in Siberia; this, however, is greatly exceeded by the one mentioned by Don Rubin de Celis, as lying on the plains of Peru, which he calculated to be of the enormous weight of 15 tons. Meteoric iron has been limited by alloying nickel with native iron, in the proportion of 90 iron to 10 of nickel.

J. J. Lake, Royal Laboratory, Gosport.—A communication of some length, in answer to "G. E. D.," on the subject of electric conductors, has, we are sorry to say, from press of matter, stood over a fortnight; and as its immediate interest, as a matter of controversy, must now be lost, we think it better to withdraw it.

"An Old East Indian" (Cheltenham).—Coal was first discovered in Labuan by Captain Heath, of the *Wolf* man-of-war. The coal appears to be of the description called Cannel; it is of a quality which will neither choke the fire-bars nor damage the plates of our marine furnaces, while in power of generating steam it bears comparison with our English coal—at least, after the friction of an Indian voyage. Captain Wallace of H.M.S. *Nemesis*, thus reports upon it:—"In using, we found it to kindle easily; in burning, it runs into cakes, emitting much heat and flame, and leaving a small quantity of white ash, and no clinkers are found in the bars. The fires, after being well made, did not require raking or poking, and were only cleared out once every four hours, usually done every two hours with English, and more often with Indian coal. The quantity burnt was 14 or 15 tons in 24 hours, at the same rate as English coal received on board at Singapore. Steam is easily kept up. I have no hesitation in stating that the coal received at Labuan is equal to any English coal I have seen on board steamers in India, and decidedly better than any coal worked in India for steam purposes." An Englishman, Mr. Miles, took a contract, the commencement of last year, to excavate and stack 900 tons for 925*l.*, which included the expense of sheds and other incidentals. The contract price at Singapore for 900 tons, exclusive of cost of deposit, would be 1567*l.*, showing a difference of 642*l.*, or about 1*l.* a ton. The seam is full 10 feet in thickness, and was traced for a mile and a half by Captain Hentz and Lieutenant Forbes.

"A Keswick Shareholder" (City).—Cobaltic galena is a mineral of very recent discovery, and was found at Cluthal, in the Harz, in a vein of clay-slate and brown spar in grauwacke. It contains—lead, 62.99; arsenic, 22.47; iron, 2.11; cobalt, 0.94; arsenical pyrites, 1.44. Its colour is lead-grey, inclining to blue.

"A Constant Reader" (Llanelong).—Fulminating mercury may be obtained by the following process:—100 grains of quicksilver, dissolved with heat, in a measured 1½ ounce of nitric acid of 1.3 specific gravity, and being poured cold upon 2 measured ounces of alcohol of about 849, and a moderate heat applied, a powder precipitates, which is to be immediately washed on a filter, and dried with a heat little exceeding that of a water-bath. This powder burnt in air at 368 Fahr.; it explodes by friction, by flint and steel, and by being thrown into concentrated sulphuric acid. It is equally inflammable under an exhausted receiver, as surrounded by air, and it detonates loudly either by the blow of a hammer or by a strong electrical shock. It appears to be composed of the nitrous etherized gas and of oxalate of mercury, with excess of oxygen.

"A Director" (Pimlico).—The mine to which you allude has, for some period, been involved in litigation with the neighbouring property, as to the right to the ore of the lodes. No business, we understand, has been done for some time in the shares. Any respectable shareholder would be able to give you the information you require.

"A Manufacturer" (Leeds).—1 part of tin, 1 of lead, 1 of bismuth, and 2 of mercury, form the amalgam employed for covering curvilinear glass mirrors.

"C. G." (Madrid).—The high furnaces used in the Harz, if there is plenty of wood fuel near the mines, would be the best to erect, to reduce your ores to regulus; but it would be necessary, if you made cast copper, to have a reverberatory furnace. Let us know where your mines are situated, and the relative prices of coal and charcoal in the district, and we will advise you as to the best mode of proceeding. If you smelt by the blast, German smelters are decidedly preferable; those from the Harz are accustomed to treat difficult ores, and those which contain in their composition several metals and semi-metals. They are in general careful, but very slow workmen. If you adopt the English process, you had better engage your staff from here.

"A Young Geologist" (Liverpool).—Rocks were first divided into two classes, primary and secondary. To these Werner added a third, which he called "transition," being those that appeared to be passing from one state to the other. It has been conjectured that some of the boulders which are found in England have, by some violent convulsion, probably at the flood, been transported from the Scandinavian peninsula to England, as they are of such a mineralogical character as to be considered to be derived from those countries where similar rocks exist. Prof. Sefstrom, of Fahlun, traced boulders from the upper provinces of Scandinavia to the plains of Germany, several thousand miles from rocks of any similar formation. This account was published in our Journal some years since.

"L. B. S." (Llandillo).—"Blue John" is a technical term used in Derbyshire for the blue fluor-spar, produced there. The principal deposit is at Castleton, in the High Peak. It is used for vases and other ornaments. Large blocks of it obtain a high price.

"King Coal" (Wigan) shall appear in our next Journal.

"M. G. T." (Southampton).—Platina has never been discovered alone. Its colour is steel grey. It has been obtained in various localities, the principal of which have been the Ural Mountains in Russia, and the provinces of Checo and Baracoas, in South America. The Russian Government found it in such abundance at Joetsk, in the Perm Government of Siberia, that they have converted it into a medium of exchange, by coining it into pieces of 10 roubles each. Its freedom from rust or tarnish, and not being acted upon by any of the chemical re-agents, renders it extremely valuable in the construction of philosophical and chemical apparatus. That found in the Ural was assayed by Berzelius, and found to contain—platina, 78.94; rhodium, 0.96; palladium, 0.28; iridium, 4.97; osmium, 1.96; iron, 11.04; copper, 0.70.

"A Consumer" (Marylebone).—An interesting little pamphlet, on the "Advantage of Gaslight in Private Houses," written by Mr. Rutter, was published by Parker, of the Strand, in 1843.

"A Speculator" (Brighton).—The Central of Spain Railway was one of those projected in 1845. It had the merit, among the specious projects of the time, of being perfectly feasible in its execution. The greater portion of it was to have been carried over the plains of Extramadura and New Castile. Captain Pilkington, of the Royal Engineers, was the engineer, and Mr. Harvey the secretary.

"A N." (Penzance).—Three volcanoes are known to exist in California. The principal one, Mount St. Elia, is estimated at from 15,000 to 17,000 feet in height.

"F. W." (Haarlem).—The sessions of the Society of Arts generally close about the middle of June. Prince Albert distributes the prizes.

"An Original Subscriber" (Truro).—One of the most celebrated improvers of the blow-pipe was Gahn, the assistant of Bergmann, who was the first who developed its extraordinary utility.

"G. F." (Birmingham).—A paper on the subject has been promised us by an intelligent correspondent. As soon as we receive it, it will be published, and we have no doubt, will be read with interest.

We have in type a description and illustration of Bismar's Miners' Lamp; an interesting letter from M. E. Montefiore Levi, *Ingénieur aux Hauts Fourneaux d'Angers, Elgie*, on Colliery Operations in Belgium, the letters of Leaser, an Inventor (Madrid), Mr. Dunn, on the Winning and Working of Collieries; and several miscellaneous papers.

* It is particularly requested that all communications may be addressed—

To the Editors,

Mining Journal Office,

26, FLEET-STREET, LONDON.

And Post-office orders made payable to Wm. Salmon Mansell, as acting for the proprietors.

THE MINING JOURNAL

Railway and Commercial Gazette.

LONDON, APRIL 7, 1849.

The MINING JOURNAL is published at about Eleven o'clock on Saturday morning, at the office, 26, Fleet-street, and can be obtained, before Twelve, of all news agents, at the Royal Exchange, and other parts of London.

We congratulate all parties interested in the COPPER MINERS' COMPANY, on the result of the meeting held at the London Tavern, on Wednesday last, a full report of which appears in another column. We do not think that a more judicious proceeding than the appointment of a committee, as suggested by Mr. GILBERTSON, could have been adopted; and we trust that they will not desist from their labours, until the affairs of the company are placed on such a satisfactory basis that will admit of its elements being beneficially developed. When we consider the number of persons who are in the employment of the company, and those indirectly obtaining their subsistence from it, any change in the proprietary, though it might have caused but a temporary suspension of the works, would have been a source of deep distress to the districts in which their property is situated. That there have been great errors and a want of enterprise manifested is evident; but we are aware that public bodies are hampered by their responsibilities, and, consequently, not able to make those energetic exertions which we see so often performed by private individuals. It would be invidious to go into a detail of the causes which have placed the company in their present unenviable position, both with the Bank of England and a large body of their own shareholders. From all statements, it would seem that to arrive at this, it would be necessary to recur to the transactions of years long since elapsed—in fact, the general opinion of the shareholders assembled at the meeting was, that all past occurrences should be buried in oblivion. The five gentlemen who were elected on the committee are totally independent of the court, and have the confidence of those who have given their interest into their care. They have none of them been in violent opposition to the court, and we trust that by their exertions arrangements will be effected, that all legal proceedings may be stopped. Even should the committee be successful in making terms with all their creditors, we must remind them that the completion of their work is not achieved. The old and preference shareholders and debenture holders have, for a long time, been at issue—in fact, by their disputes, they have almost realised the Scriptural phrase—"A house divided against itself cannot stand." In adjusting their several claims, no doubt there will be many misgivings and heart-burnings; they must remember that there is a great deal to be forgotten, much to be remedied, and it will be their fault, if instead of a slight repair, there is not a total renovation. We trust that the lessons of past experience will not be lost on them. They must enter on their work with a determination mutually to bear and forbear—to imitate the willow instead of the oak—not by any foolish punctilios to embarrass the committee, but to consider their one great object—the resuscitation of the company. They have a struggle to go through, and a difficult task to accomplish; but we are persuaded perseverance and union will overcome all the obstacles they may encounter. We earnestly hope we may yet see a new era of prosperity dawning on the Company of the Copper Miners in England, and that it will again be one of the first mining companies, not only in antiquity and name, but wealth and influence.

At length, we have Mr. ALLMAN before us with his specification, which we are inclined to regard as a useful addition to the propositions already before us. It would be unfair, if possible, to decide on the merits of this patent from a mere perusal of the specification enrolled, and much more difficult or unwise to trust to our impressions derived from abstracts in the scientific journals. The restrictions of the Patent Office preclude the hope of obtaining an adequate knowledge of the details of any lengthened specification through the channel of the press; the interests or prejudices of parties connected with some of the journals, and influencing the tone of their descriptions, will sometimes increase the difficulty, and lead us to suspect the correctness of such information; whilst the absence of every practical illustration, dictates the prudence of awaiting the further development of inventions like the present. Nevertheless, we will take it upon ourselves to say, that so far from receiving Mr. ALLMAN's specification as incomprehensible, and always premising that the mechanism described fulfils truly its alleged functions, we may hope to meet in this invention a very great simplification in the means of adjusting the carbon points. Still this is not sufficient: the practical objection which Professor BACHHOFFNER quaintly enough summed up on his black board, with the three familiar signs (*L & C*), has not yet been answered.

In common with the calculating portion of the community, we are on the rack of impatience to hear this topic referred to. There is no impartial evidence to lead us to a just conclusion, and, without this, all the efforts of our patentees must end in time and money thrown away. We are beginning to regard the electric light as the "Mrs. Harris" of luminaries—a most unsatisfactory and inaccessible idea, with whom no one having a right to the acquaintance has ever been confronted. We have before remarked on the absence of some authority, whose impartiality might justify our confidence. No such opinion has been produced, if we except the mention of the name of Mr. COOPER, the very able chemist, referred to in M. LE MOUL'S brochure,—whose report, by the way, we would prefer to see appended to M. LE MOUL'S *mémoire*, rather than be influenced by the impressions which the inventor tells us it conveys to his own mind, or by newspaper paragraphs. But it is something to learn, that there has been a test applied to the assertions of at least one of the parties, and that M. LE MOUL presumes to congratulate himself on the terms of the judgment given, which he would scarcely have the hardihood to do without sufficient grounds. We are by no means surprised at insinuations of the discreditable motives being cast at those inventors coming forward as in this instance, who have neglected the very necessary precautions of seeking corroborations from some unbiased testimony of their case.

We have heretofore felt disposed to make every allowance for impediments which, in most cases, must arise to the first progress of innovations. To this forbearance there must be a reasonable limit; presently, perhaps, we may have the several patentees exhibiting their lights with the most dazzling effects. But people ought not to be dazzled out of their money to supply the means of showing off costly extravaganzas. Again we caution these gentlemen against any such experiments, as the organs of public opinion are fully prepared to expose them. It will be much better for them to pass the ordeal of scientific scrutiny than to cry out their wares to the populace. The article is too costly for consumption by the million; and to repeat those public displays would be to revert to their former follies. It is useless to blaze out and scream—"Hear it, ye gas companies!" "Mark the handwriting on the wall!" unless we be prepared, by sap and mine to reach the stronghold, and destroy the defences we must attack. We can see now, as it was foreseen of trans-Atlantic steaming, that, although the proposition be scoffed at to-day, the reign of gas will be periled by any progress we may make in electricity. All, however, seems veiled in obscurity, the proceedings of the inventors, at present tend only to mystify our views; and, in the future, we are obliged to place our hopes of meeting a project capable of being placed in competition with the established plans for disseminating artificial light. We sincerely trust that the patents of to-day which may be inadequate to

the purpose, may not hereafter rise into an obstruction to more comprehensive and effective measures.

In another column will be found the report of a very interesting meeting of the PENNANT AND CRAIGWEN MINING COMPANY, which was held on Tuesday last. It was more numerously attended than on any other occasion, especially by the members of the Society of Friends, who have always supported the undertaking with much energy. The constituency altogether is one of the most respectable in the kingdom, as regards a mining company; and our object in drawing attention to the subject, is to show how necessary it is in mining undertakings to use every effort, and not to be disheartened by little delays. The greatest cause of the loss of such enormous sums of money in similar associations is the want of patience on the part of the shareholders. Rapid fortunes are too generally looked forward to by those who embark in mining adventures, instead of a steady and regular remuneration for the outlay. The sudden success, such as that which attended the Wheal Minia, was the exception, and not the rule; the reverse is too generally the case. Sometimes one or two associations will be tired out, and the third, after little expenditure, receive the fruits of all the outlay. The Pennant shareholders have persevered for some years, working through the hardest description of ground, but they have never been disheartened—the obstacles, in fact, seem to have inspired energy, rather than to have slackened it. The amalgamation with the Craigwen Company is a most important event to the Pennant shareholders, inasmuch as it at once places them in a position to send some valuable ore to market, and to pay dividends on the whole of the shares, while they are progressing in their labours on their own sett. Pennant is the first company which has worked in the Dinas district, which, through the publicity this company has given to the value of the locality, as one of great mineral deposit, is getting into full operation. Various other associations are now spoken of for carrying on mining operations on the same lordship. Large fortunes have been made from the mineral resources of the principality, and the shareholders of this company are deserving of similar results, for their unceasing efforts to carry through their plans. This great metropolis is, in fact, deeply indebted to the metallurgical productions of Wales. The returns from the mines worked by Sir HUGH MYDDLETON enabled him, if not to undertake, to accomplish the New River project, by which the greater portion of the population of East London is supplied with water. When he imagined that all his pecuniary resources were exhausted, he found his mines in the principality of sufficient value to enable him to carry through this gigantic and invaluable undertaking. The lead ore from Craigwen is exceedingly rich, being, we understand, about 75 to 80 per cent. of metal, yielding from 35 to 45 ozs. of silver to the ton, which is now, moreover, considerably enhanced in value by the discoveries made by Mr. P. N. JOHNSON, for the extraction of the precious metal from the lead, by a simple and inexpensive process. The call made at the meeting was for 8*s.* per share, on 8000 shares, and was carried with great unanimity. This will produce upwards of 3000*l.*, but long before this sum can be expended, there is no doubt that the returns will be sufficient to pay dividends, and speedily to reimburse the capital invested, which amounts to 16,000*l.* It was stated at the meeting, that the value of the ore in sight was fully equal to this purpose.

In the MINING JOURNAL of last week we willingly inserted a communication from our valued correspondent, Mr. J. RICHARDSON, of Neath, on the subject of some remarks we made in a previous Number, relative to the regulations for the introduction of new inventions, and the reading of papers on scientific subjects, at the Institution of Civil Engineers. We should have been most happy to have been convinced, by the statements of Mr. RICHARDSON, that the institution was conducted with that spirit of liberality, impartiality, and, we may say, justice, which ought to mark the proceedings of all public bodies, established for the advancement of science, the fostering of native talent, and the general progress of the arts. We are sorry (and we say it boldly and advisedly), that the converse of this is the fact. Mr. RICHARDSON may be right as to the reading of papers from non-members, and we may have been wrong, strictly speaking, as to the regulation we alluded to; but this we do know, that there exists a *clique* among the body who rule the destinies of this otherwise highly-useful institution, with whom favour must be carried—aye, by both member or non-member—before he can obtain the permission for introducing a paper for discussion, more particularly if it appears to militate against the interests, inventions, suggestions, or undertakings of any of the combined few, who, under all circumstances, carry everything before them, to the deep regret of their more liberal colleagues, great loss to many a man of talent (but not of wealth), and great injury to the interests of the public at large. We do know several cases, which would have proved of great interest on being made public through the instrumentality of such a body, and to obtain the sanction of which every exertion was made, but in vain; the subjects under notice were thought to interfere with cases of individual interest, as connections of the *clique* in question, and were consequently *buried*.

We are happy, however, to say, we have every reason to believe that, on a similar case occurring, no longer since than last week (we think), on a subject connected with one of the most interesting discoveries of modern science, the author has determined to publish it, and lay the whole circumstances before the public.

With respect to the Society of Arts, it is evident that we were not sufficiently strong in the observations we then felt it our duty to make. The result of the election at the annual meeting on Wednesday last, and the previous proceedings, will show the general feeling of the members. Previous to the election, the following circular was issued "From a body of members, called *legion*:"—

SOCIETY OF ARTS.—Election of Officers this Evening between Seven and Nine o'clock.
Vote for the following names of independent members of the society, who will not run you into further debt, but save this truly valuable society from destruction, which must inevitably follow the selfish system now pursued, if not at once stopped.
(Here follows a list of the names proposed, as also of those proposed by the council, which, at present, we must refrain from giving.)

The result was that, although the liberal party did not gain the desired ends, the general confidence is evidently considerably shaken in the council who were re-elected; the 10 elected, who were last year unanimously chosen by 90 votes, obtained only, on this occasion, numbers varying from 61 to 75, the respected chairman, Mr. E. SEEKE, alone recording 90 votes; and two new ones, introduced by the clique, only 47 and 53. This is a convincing proof that we are by no means singular in our opinions of the late and present proceedings, but that they are as much regretted by a large portion of their own body; and we have no doubt that the carrying out the resolution for making a *twopenny show* of the specimens of art and manufactures now exhibiting, will cause so much disgust, and raise such a clamour about their ears, as will either cause a reformation in the proceedings of the council, or an infusion of new and more healthy blood at the next annual election.

NEW MOTIVE POWER.—In our next Journal, we shall be enabled to lay before our readers the particulars of an extraordinary proposition—for impelling, without the aid of engines, boilers, or the use of either fire or water. The description will be in detail.

The ironmasters' quarterly meetings will be held next week as follows:—On Tuesday, at Walsall; Wednesday, at Wolverhampton; Thursday, at Birmingham; Friday, at Stourbridge; and on Saturday, at Dudley. The coal and lime masters' quarterly meeting will be held at Stourport, on the 16th inst.

YSTALYFERA.—Mr. Smith, late of Banwen Iron-Works, came to Ystalyfera, last Friday, to take the management, instead of C. J. Hampton, Esq., who is about to leave for the Cambrian Iron-Works, Maesteg. The works at Ystalyfera seem as if they were preparing for better times, which we hope are not far distant.—*Swansea Herald*.

The *Gateshead Observer* says—"The proprietor of an engineering establishment, in advertising the disposal of his property, announced that his premises contained 'a large stock of patent machinery, nearly completed, which, if carried out, would be of the greatest advantage to the new tenant.'" Candid, certainly.

EXPORTS OF METALS, &c.

From the returns of the Board of Trade for the month and two months ended 5th March last, which have just been issued, there is every reason to believe the commerce of the country to be in a healthy state. Trade and commerce, both home and foreign, are gradually, but fairly, recovering from the paralyzing effects of the continental revolutions of last year. The total exports of British and Irish produce for the two months show an increase over the corresponding periods of 1847 and 1848; for the month ending March 5, they were 421,096*l.* more than the corresponding month of last year, and 572,631*l.* over 1847, and the increase on the customs for the last quarter has been 200,469*l.* The exports of metals, &c., have been as follows for the month and two months ended 5th March, 1848 and 1849:—

| | Month ending March 5, 1848. | 1849. | Two months ending March 5, 1848. | 1849. |
|----------------------|-----------------------------|----------|----------------------------------|------------|
| Coals and culm | £38,807 | £36,119 | £188,777 | £147,297 |
| Earthenware | 56,590 | 64,984 | 114,574 | 116,591 |
| Glass | 18,284 | 18,988 | 32,973 | 34,007 |
| Hardware and cutlery | 144,734 | 139,588 | 306,252 | 292,245 |
| Machinery | 68,888 | 21,788 | 108,448 | 50,027 |
| Iron and steel | 327,886 | 311,402 | 641,281 | 501,503 |
| Copper and brass | 105,083 | 139,969 | 191,746 | 254,951 |
| Lead | 5,707 | 17,470 | 9,586 | 26,144 |
| Tin (unwrought) | 6,543 | 4,558 | 22,846 | 12,817 |
| Tin-plates | 31,617 | 56,385 | 77,586 | 84,892 |
| Salt | 7,333 | 15,375 | 16,953 | 27,709 |
| Total | £849,502 | £877,337 | £1,660,802 | £1,507,283 |

Showing an increase for the month in those articles of merchandise more immediately connected with the mining interest, of 34,735*l.*, and a decrease on the two months of 153,519*l.*—the latter being principally in hardware, cutlery, machinery, and iron and steel.

The imports for the same periods of the like descriptions of materials have been as follows:—

| | Month ending March 5, 1848. | 1849. | Two months ending March 5, 1848. | 1849. |
|-----------------|-----------------------------|-------|----------------------------------|---------|
| Copper ore | Tons 5089 | 2831 | 10089 | 5378 |
| Do (unwrought) | Tons 323 | 226 | 649 | 453 |
| Iron, in bars | Tons 2507 | 843 | 5014 | 1686 |
| Steel | Tons 253 | 224 | 506 | 448 |
| Lead | Tons 18 | 216 | 234 | 237 |
| Spelter | Tons 16 | 1093 | 16 | 1093 |
| Tin (unwrought) | Tons 16 | 1093 | 16 | 1093 |
| Quicksilver | Tons 2987 | 91198 | 46293 | 134,002 |
| Saltpetre | Tons 2987 | 91198 | 46293 | 134,002 |

STATISTICS OF COPPER, TIN, AND LEAD,

FOR THE QUARTER ENDING 31st MARCH, 1849.

BY "PLAIN FACT."

COPPER.

The increasing interest which is taken in mining affairs, renders it very important that there should be some means of ascertaining the progress of this branch of our native industry. There is another reason which calls for such information. An Act was passed last year, which reduced the duty on foreign copper ore to the nominal amount of 1*s.*, at which our home miners felt much alarmed, as tending, in their idea, to depreciate the value of British mining property, and, indeed, to stop the working of many mines in this country. It will be satisfactory to observe, that their fears have as yet proved groundless. The public sales of copper ores in Cornwall, for the quarter ending the 31st March, 1849, as compared with the previous quarter, are as follows:—

| Quarter ending— | Tons. | Amount. | Average Price per Ton. | Quantity of Fine Copper. |
|------------------|--------|----------|------------------------|--------------------------|
| 31st March, 1849 | 26,093 | £188,507 | 0 6 | 2981 11 |
| Dec. 31, 1848 | 35,972 | £176,533 | 0 6 | 418 6 |

Decrease in 1849 .. 1,444 .. £14,010 8 6 .. £0 3 7 .. 140 4

This shows a falling off in the quantity and the price of the public sales, while the produce or richness of the ore is, as nearly as possible, the same. It may be as well to show the comparative statements for the last five years, which are as follows:—

| Quarter ending— | Tons. | Amount. | Average Price per Ton. | Produce. |
|-----------------|--------|----------|------------------------|----------|
| 1845 | 40,367 | £215,234 | 0 6 | 74 |
| 1846 | 29,339 | 207,667 | 0 7 | 74 |
| 1847 | 38,071 | 222,542 | 0 6 | 84 |
| 1848 | 37,537 | 202,517 | 0 5 | 84 |
| 1849 | 26,093 | 188,507 | 0 6 | 84 |

It must be remembered, that these statements, as well as those below, do not show the actual produce of the mines, nor the real quantities sold, as many private sales take place. The tables are correct so far as they go; and it is to be regretted that there are no means at present of making them more complete. They contain the public sales only; but, by the 6th and 7th William IV., cap. 106, the head manager of every copper mine in Cornwall is bound to transmit every quarter, to the registrar of the Vice-Warden's Court, "a full, true, and particular account and return of all metals and metallic minerals (except tin and tin ore) which shall have been brought to sale in, or shall have been withdrawn, from the mine;" and the sum of 4*d.* in the 1*l.* sterling is levied on the value—so that, through this means, the actual yield of the Cornish mines could, or ought to be, obtained from the Stannaries Court. Some of the Members for Cornwall should take the matter in hand, and ascertain whether this law is really obeyed. It may be remarked, that the head manager is liable to a penalty not exceeding 50*l.* if he should omit to make this return.

While there is this apparent diminution in the public sales of Cornish copper ores, let us observe how the case stands with regard to the Irish, Welsh, and foreign sales at Swansea.

| Quarter ending— | Tons. | Amount. | Average Price per Ton. |
|------------------|--------|----------|------------------------|
| 31st March, 1849 | 13,689 | £107,877 | 0 7 8 |
| Dec. 31, 1848 | 7893 | 97,481 | 0 6 |

Decrease in 1849 .. 1,444 .. £14,010 8 6 .. £0 3 7 .. 140 4

This shows a large decrease in the quantity and amount, and a trifling increase in the price per ton. And, on comparing the public sales at Swansea, in the past quarter, with those of the corresponding one of 1848, we find the following to be the case:—

| Quarter ending— | Tons. | Amount. | Average Price per Ton. |
|------------------|--------|----------|------------------------|
| 31st March, 1849 | 10,968 | £148,502 | 0 5 |
| Dec. 31, 1848 | 7,893 | 97,481 | 0 6 |

Decrease in 1849 .. 1,444 .. £14,010 8 6 .. £0 3 7 .. 140 4

The quantity of foreign ores sold in the quarter just ended was 5954 tons, producing 85,249*l.* 1*s.* 6*d.* against 10,463 tons, and 148,180*l.* in the previous quarter, being a decrease of 4509 tons, and 62,931*l.*; while, in comparison with the corresponding quarter of 1848, the decrease is 1506 tons, and 33,003*l.*, the amounts then being 7460 tons, and 128,252*l.* There were no Welsh ores sold at Swansea during last quarter, and there was a large falling off in Irish ores, the numbers being 1627 tons, and 11,414*l.*, against 3065 tons and 19,034*l.* in the previous quarter, and against 2619 tons and 18,580*l.* in the corresponding quarter of 1848, showing a decrease of 1438 tons, and 7620*l.* in the former case, and of 992 tons, and 7166*l.* in the latter.

As we have already observed, the effect of the reduction of the duty cannot be said to have been as yet prejudicial to the British mining interest, inasmuch as the foreign ores have fallen off, so far as the public sales are any criterion; and if we refer to the monthly returns of the Board of Trade, just published, it will be found that the importations show a similar result. The quantity of copper ore imported in the month ending the 5th of March last was 2831 tons, against 5039 tons in the corresponding month of 1848, being a decrease of 2208 tons, and for the two first months of this year the quantity was 5378 tons, against 6563 tons in the corresponding two months of 1848, being a decrease of 1185 tons.

The present combination among the smelting interest is too well known to require any remarks here; but we cannot help alluding to the fact, as a most serious impediment to the extension and prosperity of mining. The cotton and woollen manufactures of this country have risen to their unexampled value and importance, from the numerous and repeated improvements, which the ingenuity and industry of our people have invented for reducing the cost and increasing the means of their production. Such is the legitimate result of competition. When the manufacture of an

article is open to all, and there are no unfair or unjust causes operating in favour of a few—when, in fact, there is no monopoly in a trade—then the ingenious inventor will always find some one ready and willing to aid him, and to adopt his suggestions, if they are practicable. But in the case of copper smelting, little or no alteration has practically taken place in the process for many years. Not that numerous improved modes have not been suggested, and shown as far as possible to be feasible; but the authors meet with no favour or encouragement from the six or seven houses in the trade. And why is this the case? These gentlemen are reported (and it appears to be true) to be realising large profits by their business, and, under these circumstances, they have no desire to change the system under which their immense profits are obtained. They are content to remain as they are, and treat with apparent contempt all offered improvements. This prevents that extension of the trade which fair competition would undoubtedly effect. However depressed the mining interest is, or may have been, it does not appear that the smelters are very great sufferers. By the Board of Trade Returns, it appears that the value of copper and brass manufactures exported during the first two months of this year, was 254,951*l.*; while, in the corresponding two months of 1848, it was only 191,746*l.*, being 63,205*l.* in favour of this year. Until a great change takes place in the smelting trade of this country, the miner and the consumer cannot expect any great or permanent improvement. There cannot be any doubt but that it is capable of much extension.

Public sales of Copper Ores in CORNWALL, for quarter ending March 31.

| Mines. | No. Tickets. | Tons. | Amount. | Av. price per ton. |
|-----------------------------------|--------------|----------|----------|--------------------|
| Devon Great Consols | 3 | 4509 | £235,511 | 0 6 |
| Carn Brea | 3 | 2440 | 161,435 | 0 6 |
| Great Consols | 4 | 2604 | 129,909 | 0 6 |
| United Mines | 3 | 2837 | 117,388 | 0 6 |
| Far Consols | 6 | 1851 | 115,410 | 0 6 |
| Fowey Consols | 5 | 1579 | 83,932 | 0 6 |
| North Roskear | 2 | 1890 | 92,228 | 0 6 |
| West Caradon | 3 | 1003 | 74,339 | 0 6 |
| North Pool | 3 | 1672 | 70,738 | 0 6 |
| Trevinkey and Barrier | 2 | 838 | 57,110 | 0 6 |
| Wheel Prosper and Friendship | 5 | 701 | 54,044 | 0 6 |
| South Caradon | 3 | 737 | 31,757 | 0 6 |
| Tywardreath and Nancekake | 2 | 560 | 43,850 | 0 6 |
| Wheal Seton | 3 | 948 | 43,005 | 0 6 |
| South Wheal Frances | 3 | 395 | 41,058 | 0 6 |
| South Wheal Basset | 3 | 318 | 40,356 | 0 6 |
| Trevelan | 3 | 903 | 36,627 | 0 6 |
| Tincroft | 3 | 1004 | 34,117 | 0 6 |
| East Wheal Crofty | 1 | 646 | 30,563 | 0 6 |
| Levanth | 2 | 441 | 26,959 | 0 6 |
| Trevelan Consols | 2 | 329 | 19,214 | 0 6 |
| Bedford United | 3 | 343 | 17,968 | 0 6 |
| Wheal Comfort | 3 | 582 | 18,222 | 0 6 |
| West Wheal Treasury | 2 | 382 | 17,018 | 0 6 |
| South Roskear & Wh. Chance | 2 | 429 | 16,719 | 0 6 |
| Stray Park, Camborne Vein | 1 | 435 | 16,357 | 0 6 |
| Wheal Agate | 3 | 418 | 14,854 | 0 6 |
| Wheal Mary | 2 | 265 | 12,921 | 0 6 |
| Pertan St. George | 2 | 224 | 12,888 | 0 6 |
| Wheal Mary Consols | 2 | 227 | 11,710 | 0 6 |
| Wheal Tremayne | 3 | 329 | 10,658 | 0 6 |
| Wheal Ellen | 2 | 161 | 10,568 | 0 6 |
| Poldice | 2 | 240 | 10,222 | 0 6 |
| Trevelan | 2 | 368 | 9,944 | 0 6 |
| Wheal Bulver | 1 | 103 | 9,219 | 0 6 |
| Conduarrow | 1 | 321 | 8,898 | 0 6 |
| Creag Braws | 2 | 237 | 8,861 | 0 6 |
| West Fowey Consols | 1 | 93 | 702 | 0 6 |
| Grumbler and St. Aubyn | 2 | 151 | 686 | 0 6 |
| Doleath | 1 | 158 | 656 | 0 6 |
| Wellington | 1 | 90 | 651 | 0 6 |
| East Pool | 1 | 185 | 648 | 0 6 |
| West Wheal Seton | 1 | 112 | 601 | 0 6 |
| Charlestown United | 1 | 72 | 599 | 0 6 |
| Wheal Bucketta | 3 | 119 | 425 | 0 6 |
| Marke Valley | 1 | 150 | 407 | 0 6 |
| Alfred Consols | 2 | 128 | 349 | 0 6 |
| Wheal Pink | 1 | 55 | 268 | 0 6 |
| Kimball | 1 | 80 | 265 | 0 6 |
| Phoenix Mines | 1 | 22 | 236 | 0 6 |
| West Wheal Jewel | 1 | 66 | 221 | 0 6 |
| North Wheal Darlington | 1 | 38 | 215 | 0 6 |
| Wheal Prudence | 1 | 72 | 198 | 0 6 |
| Wheal Vyvyan | 1 | 36 | 189 | 0 6 |
| Wheal Busy | 1 | 59 | 189 | 0 6 |
| Bodallack | 1 | 20 | 177 | 0 6 |
| Wheal Midden | 1 | 41 | 172 | 0 6 |
| South Wheal Fortune | 1 | 31 | 172 | 0 6 |
| Andrew and Nangle | 2 | 46 | 143 | 0 6 |
| Tamar Slag | 1 | 21 | 133 | 0 6 |
| Wheal Jewel | 2 | 28 | 108 | 0 6 |
| West Trevelan | 1 | 34 | 108 | 0 6 |
| Polgoth | 1 | 9 | 92 | 0 6 |
| Richards Ore | 2 | 42 | 80 | 0 6 |
| Wheal Clifford | 2 | 20 | 60 | 0 6 |
| Wheal Virgin | 2 | 20 | 58 | 0 6 |
| Wheal Harriet | 1 | 12 | 56 | 0 6 |
| Cullion's Ore | 1 | 17 | 48 | 0 6 |
| East Wheal Seton | 1 | 16 | 47 | 0 6 |
| Godolphin | 1 | 10 | 40 | 0 6 |
| Wheal Speedwell | 1 | 12 | 39 | 0 6 |
| Wheal Midden | 1 | 12 | 30 | 0 6 |
| Gwinnar Consols | 1 | 12 | 23 | 0 6 |
| Trenoweth | 1 | 7 | 16 | 0 6 |
| Owen Vein | 1 | 4 | 12 | 0 6 |
| Craze's Ore | 1 | 3 | 9 | 0 6 |
| Wheal Jane | 1 | 4 | 6 | 0 6 |
| Total | Tons 36,093 | £188,507 | 0 6 | 2981 11 |
| Average price per ton | | | | £3 4 5 |
| Average produce per assay | | | | 8 266 |
| Quantity of fine copper per assay | | | | 2981 tons 11 cwt. |
| Average standard | | | | £96 6 0 |

Copper Ores sold at SWANSEA in the quarter ending March 31, 1849—

| Description. | Quantity of Ore. | Amount of Money. | Av. price per ton. | Average Produce. | Quant. of Fine Cop. |
|---------------------------------|------------------|------------------|--------------------|------------------|---------------------|
| CUBA. | 21 cwt. | £ 2 4 d. | 0 6 | | |
| Cobre | 4605 | 58,902 | 0 6 | 12 5 | 19,231 |
| Cuba | 468 | 6,511 | 0 6 | 13 18 | 19,957 |
| Totals and averages | 5073 | £65,413 | 0 6 | 12 17 | 19,297 |
| CHILL. | | | | | |
| Copitapo | 278 | 5,507 | 0 6 | 20 17 | 26,645 |
| AUSTRALIA. | | | | | |
| Burra Burra | 593 | 14,027 | 0 6 | 23 13 | 31,549 |
| Totals & averages | 5944 | £24,549 | 0 6 | 21 4 | 20,957 |
| off foreign | | | | | 1245 14 |
| Sundry slags | 332 | 818 | 0 6 | 2 4 | 4,460 |
| IRISH. | | | | | |
| Knocknash | 750 | 5,049 | 0 6 | 6 12 | 8,984 |
| Berehaven | 738 | 5,919 | 0 6 | 8 1 | 9,824 |
| Ballymurtagh | 136 | 732 | 0 6 | 5 10 | 7,053 |
| Totals and averages | 1627 | £11,414 | 0 6 | 6 7 | 9,201 |
| of cop. ores sold at Swansea | 7893 | 97,781 | 0 6 | 12 7 | 17,860 |
| Ditto ditto in Cornwall & Wales | 43996 | 286,268 | 0 6 | 6 10 | 9,983 |
| Average price of cake copper | | | | | £33 13s. 3d. |

Companies by whom the above copper ores were purchased—

| Quantity of Ore in tons. | Amount of Money. | Total. |
|--------------------------|------------------|----------|
| Williams & Co. | 8619 | £174,075 |
| Vivian & Sons | 7436 | 203,030 |
| Greenfield & Sons | 6139 | 118,726 |
| Sims & Co. | 5429 | 106,692 |
| Freeman & Co. | 4580 | 215,475 |
| Mines Royal | 3743 | 90,383 |
| Schneider & Co. | 990 | 613,163 |
| Engliah Copper | 473 | 473 |
| Crown Copper | 176 | 176 |
| B. Smith | 40 | 40 |
| Total | 36,093 | £188,507 |

TIN AND LEAD.

We have remarked that the public sales of copper ore do not show the actual produce of the mines, nor the exact quantities imported, but this observation applies with still greater force to the sales of tin and lead. These, we regret to say, are very deficient, though correct, so far as they go. We would strongly recommend the managers, or secretaries, of every mine to make a return to the *Mining Journal* of each sale of ore from their mines, whether public or private, so that in future as perfect a return

as possible may be made out; or, perhaps, Parliament may be prevailed upon to extend the 6 and 7 WILLIAM IV., cap. 106, to all mines in every part of the country, for it is a matter of national importance that these facts should be correctly ascertained. The principal tin mine in Cornwall was formerly the Ballestridden, but we have no means of knowing what are the returns of this mine now. The Great Polgoth, which appears at the head of the short list we have given, is the largest sort of tin ground in Cornwall. It is 914 acres in extent, and comprises a complete network of productive lodes. The mine, though one of the oldest in the county, is comparatively yet in its infancy, being only worked to the depth of 110 fms. below the adit. About 900 persons (men, women, boys, and girls), are now employed in raising and dressing tin ore, and the present monthly produce is 60 tons, but from the large additions recently made to the pumping and hauling power, a considerable increase is confidently expected, and we believe that the mine is in a position to appear soon in the market as producing much good copper.

Another tin mine in our list which deserves notice, is the Ashburton United, in Devonshire. The extent of this sett is about 700 acres. Some of the lodes have proved very productive under different former adventurers. The mine was well known in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. The last adventurers, a Manchester company, after realising about 60,000*l.*, became involved in a serious lawsuit with the landed proprietors of the neighbourhood, which led eventually to the abandonment of the mine. The present adventurers, who commenced operations in the year 1846, have expended upwards of 8000*l.* in laying open the new ground, and clearing out the old. They have realised about 3000*l.* worth of tin and copper ore during the same time. The copper is of a very high percentage, being 36 per cent. The results are now becoming apparent in the progressive monthly returns of tin, and the favourable discoveries warrant us in believing that our next quarterly return will show a considerable increase over the present. The copper lode is not at present being worked, but it is intended to do so shortly. The mine employs about 100 persons in raising the ore and dressing it. There are other tin mines in this neighbourhood, which must have been worked very many years ago, and are now under serious explorations, the results of which may appear in some of our future returns. The principal of these are the Vifer, the East Birch Tor, the Coombe, the Whidden, the Gidley, and the Wye Alston. We hope, however, that our suggestions will be adopted by the managers of these and all other mines, and that they will give every information which may be required, to enable a perfect periodical return of tin sales to be made out.

We have no particular remarks to make at this time on the lead mines. Many of the most important ones do not appear in our list—such as the Lisburne, &c. The East Wheal Rose (the returns of which appear to be considerable) is situated near Truro, in Cornwall, and appears at the head of our returns; the extensive deposits in this mine are well known. There are numerous lead mines in Wales. Our attention has been drawn to one which is likely to appear prominently in future returns. We allude to the Llwynmales, which forms one of that series of mines in Cardiganshire which have been so productive, and may be taken as a specimen of the whole. It is only yet explored to the depth of 20 fms. from the surface; and there are now 15 tons of lead ore ready for market, valued at 12*l.* per ton, and former sales to some extent have taken place. It is computed that there are from 150 to 200 tons of good ore in sight. A sample, analysed by Mr. P. N. Johnson, produced—lead, 15 cwt. 2 qrs. 21 lbs., and fine silver, 15 ozs. to the ton of 20 cwt. The vein has lately increased from 2 or 3 inches to 7 feet. The mine employs 42 men.

Public sales of Tin Ore in the quarter ending March 31, 1849—

| Name of Mine. | Quantity of Ore. | Amount. |
|---------------------------|------------------|-----------|
| Great Polgoth | 164 tons 0 cwt. | £7837 1 0 |
| Wheal Essex | 83 0 0 | 4820 7 6 |
| Charlestown | 73 5 0 | 3457 8 8 |
| Polberron | 59 0 0 | 2900 19 3 |
| Drake Walls | 37 10 0 | 1734 6 3 |
| Budnick Consols | 28 0 0 | 1553 2 5 |
| Wheal Trevelan | 20 10 0 | 824 10 0 |
| Trevelan Smelting Company | 19 5 0 | 933 12 6 |
| West Wheal Jewel | 17 10 0 | 899 1 3</ |

Original Correspondence.

COPPER SHEATHING, &c.—No. IX.

SIR,—I am sorry to see this important subject so entirely let drop by those whom it most immediately concerns; for, having for some time thought changes in, if not an entire reformation of, the smelting process imminent, it did appear to me of first importance, that the theory and principles of the process should be thoroughly understood, and the particular effect and result of each successive operation carefully known; to prevent hasty errors from injuring quality for the sake of cheapness; and to take advantage of, and improve, all reasonable suggestions, or fortunate accidents; and likewise to know how to distinguish and produce the metals best adapted to particular purposes in the easiest and cheapest manner, as repeatedly suggested in my former numbers. With this object in view, whilst waiting the communications of practical smelters, and the publication of Dr. Percy's investigations, I have been repeating and extending Mr. Merry's experiments on the alloy he was kind enough to send me.

1. On the alloy itself.
2. On the same, converted into sulphuret, roasting it in varied degrees, between the successive fusions.
3. On mixtures of this sulphuret with copper regulé, extracted by melting the ore with borax, and treating the mixture as No. 2.
4. On copper regulés alone, obtained from different ores, as No. 3, and treated in like manner.

It may be right to say, that my results correspond with his—not only in the series No. 1, but further in the alternate roasting and fusion, No. 2, when the roasting was kept at a due medium.

In No. 3, however, and still more in No. 4, the predominance of iron so disguises the coloration, that the distinctions are not clear enough, with any grade of roasting I have yet hit upon, to draw trustworthy inferences from, in the characters of the bead, as a guide to the crucible. The most instructive appearance has been in roasting in the open glass tube, where, in ores containing antimony, that metal seems to adhere very firmly to the regulé—its vapour (or one like it) settling in the tube up to the third or fourth roasting. Perhaps, of all the impurities to which copper is subject, in the smelting process, no one is more injurious to its rolling properties than antimony; and, so far as my blow-pipe indications can be depended on, it requires a numerous succession of roastings and fusions to drive it off; and it may be a question whether the reduction of this number of roastings in modern smelting may not be connected with the alleged inferiority of modern sheathing. On the other hand, it may be said, that antimony is easily fluxed off with lead in the refinery, and I believe truly, when good care is taken to skim it well, and get off all the lead. But lead itself, although it softens copper for the lathe, has, I believe, invariably the contrary effect for the rolling-mill; and if any of the vitrified lead, or, still worse, of the antimony-lead glass, is left on the surface, to be reduced in the toughening or polling, the metal must suffer accordingly. In fact, lead has frequently occurred in my analyses; and, on the other hand, these sometimes come out in the analyses of other chemists as well as my own—a minute residue of the precipitate, from the solution in sulphuret of potassium, giving indications somewhat between antimony and molybdenum, though not of a compound of those two metals. Blow-pipe examinations have led me to regard it as a compound of antimony with a little copper, which follows it into that solution; but having never had enough of it to ascertain with certainty, the experiments and opinions of my brother chemists on this point would be particularly acceptable; but to the clear understanding and safe improvement of the smelting process at large, I believe nothing would contribute so effectually as an open discussion and comparison of the observations, inferences, and opinions of practical men, aided by the experiments and reflections of the laboratory chemist; and for such discussion what periodical is so suitable as the *Mining Journal*?—J. PRIDEAUX: Plymouth, April 3.

THE CORNISH STEAM-ENGINE—PERRAN ST. GEORGE MINES.

SIR,—The *Mining Journal* being a medium through which much valuable information is conveyed and circulated throughout the mining world, thereby having a considerable tendency to promote improvements which, no doubt, are occasionally of great importance to the proprietors of mines, we, the undersigned, have considered it a duty to publish the following facts respecting the great perfection to which the Cornish engine has attained:—In October, 1844, there was erected on these mines an engine of 300-horse power, on Sims's combined principle. This engine, after the water was pumped out to the bottom of the mine, worked with a load of 90,000 lbs., having lifts, or pumps, two abreast, of 18 and 18½ in. diameter, and raised, on an average, throughout the year above 1,000,000 gallons of water per 24 hours; and from the commencement of the working of the mines to the bottom level, to the time of its suspension (a period of about four years, we were never hindered by any let, or accident, of the engine so much, altogether, as 12 hours—consequently, from the perfect state of the engine, we were enabled to follow our labour just as though the mine had no water in it; so, from these facts and for the following reason, we are of opinion that all engines working with such heavy pump-work should be on the combined cylinder principle. That although the economy of fuel may be as great in the very long stroke, single power, and highly expansive engine, yet, by carrying out that principle in one cylinder only, the great impetus, and, consequently, the great concussion given to the material, by admitting very high steam on such a large surface as an 80 or 90-in. piston, and cutting it off again at one-fourth or one-sixth of the stroke, exceedingly injures both the engine and pitwork, and which has been proved, to the great loss of adventures in many mines in this county—whereas the combined cylinder engine, having to expand the steam in two cylinders instead of one, loses one-half of the ill effects of the expansion principle, and thereby causing the liability of accident to only one-half the amount of that of the long stroke single cylinder engine.

THOMAS PILL (Manager); JOHN R. PILL; JOHN ROBERTS.
Perran St. George Mines, March 28.

RUSSIAN GOLD AND FREE TRADE.

SIR,—The *Journal* of last week announced that the produce of gold in Russia, in 1848, was 1826 poods; now, as this corresponds almost exactly with that obtained in 1847, it would appear that the produce has ceased to increase. This, I believe, contrary to general expectation—many having inferred that the yield in 1848 would be 2000 poods—exclusive of a large quantity which escapes the heavy duties—the produce having been uniformly on the increase since 1839, when the quantity raised was only 525 poods. The immense size of Russia, coupled with the Russian year being a fortnight behind ours, tend to the conclusion that the produce in question must have been that of 1847. If, then, we take the produce of gold for 1848 to be at least 2000 poods, that quantity is equal to 87,756 lbs. 11 ozs. 6 dwts. 16 grs.—the Russian pound weight, according to Dr. Kelly, contains 6318.5 grains troy—40 lbs. of which form a pood, which weight is, therefore, equal to 43 lbs. 10 ozs. 10 dwts. 12 grs. troy. Although very pure gold is found in Russia, the average quality is certainly not finer than standard gold; but taking it to be equal to it, and at the selling price of the Bank of England—viz.: 46l. 14s. 6d. per lb. troy, the value of the produce amounts to 4,100,443l. 0s. 8d., which is more than the annual produce of all the gold mines of Europe, Africa, and America. Yet, notwithstanding that Russia has otherwise greatly increased in wealth, our trade with that country is falling off year by year—for instance, according to a return lately printed, by order of the House of Commons, the declared value of the principal goods of British manufacture exported to Russia, has diminished from 1,546,226l., in 1844, to 1,048,634l. in 1847. This is but one reason why free trade should have been confined to the colonies, till foreign countries were ready to reciprocate free trade with us.—W. BIRKMYRE: April 3.

ERRATUM.—In line 21 of my last letter, for "conferred read confided."

THE ALCHEMY OF GOLD.

SIR,—The Dorado vision of your worthy correspondent, like that of the Bishop of Exeter's dream (*vide Punch*), is "too good to be true." By the way, the true colour of gold cannot be determined, as he supposes, from the currency, because it is gold of 22 carats fine, two parts of copper being added to 22 parts of pure gold. Such is the composition of the "sovereign." We may assume or suppose anything. Imagination may riot unrestrained, and a poetic temperament may soar in its "empyreum," but the severe requirements of inductive truth and Baconian logic are fettered by rules which cannot be impugned, or vitiated. We may suppose a substance to be compound, but if a body has resisted all attempts at its decomposition, beyond all question we have a right to receive it as simple—one and indivisible; and implicitly and unquestioned to accept it as such;

to refuse our assent would be to confound right and wrong—a gratuity here is clearly inadmissible.

There is yet another axiom like unto the first. The convertibility of one substance into another is absurd in its very nature, and evidently self-contradictory. The *alter et idem* will not apply here; contraries cannot synchronise, save by an inversion of reason. The conversion of an oak into an elephant, or the converse of the proposition, a donkey into a thistle, would be occurrences without a rival in "experience," as the sceptic Hume phrases it. Gold has been found in the ashes of a cabbage, but it is just as likely that a particle of gold would form a cabbage, as that a cabbage should produce it. The late Mr. Irton, of Irton Hall, told me he once found a pallet of gold in contact with the breast bone, while carrying a chicken. The bird, no doubt, picked it up on his farm; it could not be the gift of the vital principle, which is no creator, nor yet is it the *locum tenens* of the Most High!

The alchemists were a curious crew. Some of these visionaries believed in what I may venture to call a material transmigration, or transubstantiation, while others imagined that there existed a seed of gold. The latter alchemists searched, with all due diligence, for it in the metal itself, believing that if the Dorado germ were discovered, and committed to the earth, a golden harvest would reward the lucky adventurer. I cannot determine to what class your correspondent belongs; I only "wish he may get it." I would willingly aid the adventurer in his pursuits by a quotation or two from alchemical writers—"Catch the flying bird, that it may fly no more; then plunge it into the well of the philosophers, by which its soul will be dissipated, and its corporeal particles united to the red eagle." Not being an adept in the "art and mystery" of alchemy, I must leave it as I find it, merely premising that it is by means such as these that, to use the words of Geber's translator, "we are enabled to change *argent vive* into an infinite solific and lunific, without the help of anything more than its simple multiplication." These are the emphatic words, and I would not weaken their import by any paraphrase of mine. Von Belmont says, he found "the saucer dearer than the meat," but that is none of my business. Sir Kenelm Digby was a notable alchemist; he boldly asserted that a species of Fuller's earth from Arcueil, in France, when exposed to the sunbeams, became successively vitriol, tin, lead, copper, silver, and, in 14 months, it was a lump of gold! True, Stubbe called Digby "the Pliny of our age for lying!" but what of that; he was "incredulous?" Poor man! "It is very natural."—J. MURRAY: Portland-place, Hull, April 2.

THE MANUFACTURE OF GOLD.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HAMPSHIRE ADVERTISER.

SIR,—As the article, gold, is an interesting subject at all times, but more particularly in the present day of Californian enterprise, I take the liberty of sending you an extract from Arthur Collins's *Baronetage of England* on the same subject. I am the more tempted so to do, from reading an article in your interesting paper of the 24th inst., entitled, "Manufacture of Gold," page 5, in which it is asserted that an ironmonger of Liverpool "declares that he has found out a process by which he can change any quantity of iron into gold," &c. In the *Baronetage* above alluded to (the edition of 1720, vol. 2), the author, in his account of the family of the Ashtons of Lever, in the county of Lancashire, gives the following curious notice of one of its members, viz.:—"Thomas de Ashton, the eldest son, succeeded in the inheritance, and, with Sir Edmund de Trafford, Kt., had a patent (24 Henry 6, m. 14), for alchemy, and converting other metals, *per artem sive scientiam philosophicam operari, &c., metallis imperfectis de suo proprio genere transferre et tunc ea per dictam artem sive scientiam in aurum sive argentum perfectum transubstantiare ad omnimodas probationes, et examinationes, sicut, aliquod aurum sive argentum aliqua minera crescent expectandum et indurandum—i. e. by the art or science of philosophy, to work upon certain metals; to translate imperfect metals from their own kind, and then to transubstantiate them, by the said art or science, into perfect gold or silver, unto all manner of proofs and trials, to be expected, and endured, as any gold or silver growing in any mine. Their skill therein was so great, that they were conceived to work by unlawful art, which the said patent also takes notice of, as the effect of malignity in others, to hinder and disturb their operations." Arthur Collins here concludes his notice on this subject, and proceeds with the genealogy of the Ashtons. It must be remembered the above patent was as early as 1446.*

Southampton, March 26.

Y. T. B.

IRON LADDERS FOR MINES.

SIR,—I should think that iron ladders in mines would be infinitely preferable to those of wood, provided such could be preserved free from the corroding effects of the humid atmosphere of the mine, not otherwise. Why not use galvanised iron in their manufacture, or discs of zinc, on a galvanic principle, to prevent their oxidation, &c., such as Davy used on the copper sheathing of ships, only in this case substituting, of necessity, discs of zinc for those of iron, employed by him?

Portland-place, Hull, April 2.

J. MURRAY.

MR. HORSLEY'S LAMP.

SIR,—That the entire air-galleries of the mine could be illuminated, with absolute safety, by fixed lamps, supplied with air from without the mine, on the plan proposed by Mr. Horsley, is self-evident, and requires no further demonstration. We must always welcome, with sincere cordiality, scientific efforts like those of Mr. Horsley, and such adjuncts, in the cause of humanity, will always be gratefully appreciated. Clarke and Varley's patent plan I had never heard of till Mr. Horsley introduced his proposal; and, until the gutta percha tubing was recognised, Clarke and Varley's lamp remained a dead letter. Mr. Crane's position is very different from that of Mr. Horsley; he denounced ventilation *in toto*, while Mr. Horsley never, for an instant, questioned its importance.

Portland-place, Hull, April 2.

J. MURRAY.

HORSLEY'S SAFETY-LAMP.

SIR,—Mr. Horsley states, that the question of expense ought to have but very little weight in the matter. I admit, that where a man's life is in jeopardy, it ought to have no weight. For instance, if a man falls overboard, we ought to save his life at any expense; but if a man desires to dive down to the bottom of the sea to obtain a pound of gold, and that it is necessary to spend 300l. to ensure the safety of his life, I should say no. Why go to seek 250l. at the expense of 300l.? The object of mining is to extract more than the expenditure. If the dangers and difficulties attending the works be greater than the value of the produce, abandon it. No prudent man will go and work in an inflammable atmosphere, however perfect his lamp may be, to injure his health, and expose his life to accidents which may occur to other lamps. The object of the lamp is principally to examine, and then apply means to remove the obnoxious gas. The outlay should be judiciously expended for the sake of the men's health, so that they may be able to perform a fair day's work, and also for the permanent security of the property. These inventions are like furnishing miners and colliers with copper hoods and pipes to dive into the works below, similar to the man at the Polytechnic Institution, instead of applying pumps to take up the water. It is inventing backward, or working the wrong end. Would it not be much more prudent to abstract the light carburetted hydrogen from the places where it accumulates in the roof and upper cavities of the works, as fast as it evolves from the pores of the strata, by means of gas pipes, independent of the ordinary ventilation, than to lay down pipes simply to convey fresh air to the bottom of some hundreds of lamps, and leave the stails in a foul state? No improvements in lamps can make up for carelessness and imperfect ventilation; there are abundant means of effecting the latter if properly applied, and, if done, the ordinary safety lights will do.

London, April 6.

EVAN HOPKINS.

FAULTS AND GASES IN COLLIERIES.

SIR,—In your truly interesting and instructive *Journal* of last week, I read an extract from Mr. Hopkins's work on Geology, explaining the cause why gas often exists in one side of a fault and not the other. I am connected with a colliery which is crossed by a large upthrow fault from north to south—the seams dipping west towards the fault. On the east side of the fault, where the coal seams rise towards the surface, the colliers have been working for upwards of 50 years without the least obstruction from fire-damp; whereas, on the west side of the fault, the seams are highly charged with carburetted hydrogen, being damped, as it were, by the fault. On the east side, ventilation is effected with the greatest facility; but on the west side, without the aid of a very good systematic mode of ventilation, the consequence would be very serious. It is also true that the polar cleavage of this district runs vertical north and south, whatever may be the dips of the beds; and I perfectly agree in Mr. Hopkins's views, that the local accumulation of gases, as well as water, depend

much in the angle and character of the faults, &c., &c., and should be well considered by every colliery viewer.

A SOUTH WALES COLLIER.

April 3.

THE REDUCTION OF SILVER ORES.

SIR,—In your last *Journal*, under the head of "Free Trade," a correspondent, named Mr. Birkmyre, has made several erroneous remarks, some of which I wish to be corrected. I cannot conceive how he could have made such observations as the following:—"The fruitless attempt of the Columbian Mining Association to extract silver from its ores in reverberatory furnaces, is surely conclusive enough that the play of chemical affinities for the extraction of the metals from their ores, is far superior to the mere action of heat in a reverberatory furnace. It was too late for that mining company to rectify its errors consequent upon the want of knowledge regarding the ingenious process of amalgamation," &c. &c. When a gentleman writes in a public scientific journal, and makes such observations as those marked in italics, it is presumed that he possesses some knowledge of the matter, and that he believes, at least, that he is correct. However, I beg to inform him that the mines of the company alluded to have the most perfect amalgamation works that ever were put up on the other side of the Atlantic, and have been in operation for many years; and it has been the only system of extraction adopted since the commencement. The smelting trials were confined to a few experiments made by Mr. R. Stephenson in the beginning, before my arrival at those mines to inspect and report thereon.—EVAN HOPKINS: London, April 2.

EXTRACTION OF SILVER BY AMALGAMATION.

SIR,—In your last Number Mr. Birkmyre has committed a very great mistake regarding the process of extracting silver employed in the mines of the Columbian Mining Association. He speaks of "reverberatory furnaces," and also "that it was too late for that mining company to rectify its errors, consequent upon the want of knowledge regarding the ingenious process of amalgamation." He has been misinformed *in toto*. At the commencement of the undertaking, it is true that Mr. Robert Stephenson (their first engineer) made a few experiments on smelting, which soon proved as inapplicable, the ores being too refractory and containing too small a proportion of lead. Mr. Boussingault (the French chemist employed there also under the same company) made several experiments on the *Patio* amalgamation; but the loss of mercury and silver was so great that it was soon abandoned, and the Freyburg system of barrel amalgamation was decided upon, as being the most favourable to adopt. A party was sent out, and the above process was put into operation and established on a small scale. The company sent out subsequently Mr. Evan Hopkins as their principal engineer, to inspect and report on their mines, &c. He remodelled their gold and silver establishments, and erected a complete amalgamation works, on the Freyburg system, with several improvements of his own, and superintended the same for several years. The loss per cent. in silver was reduced to 10, and the loss of mercury to 2 lbs. per ton of ore treated, and the silver establishment is now producing about 6000 ozs. per month, at a cost of about 5000 ozs., depending, of course, on the character of the veins.

As far as machinery and chemical operations are concerned, the shareholders know well that they have had all that can be desired. Nor have they spared any expense to obtain the first-rate men in their respective professions, so as to ensure the most perfect applications. What has operated against these mines are natural difficulties, which are beyond human control, such as the falling off in the quality of the veins, high price of labour, and the great expense attending the transport of materials, &c.

I may note also, *en passant*, that Mr. Hopkins erected all the machinery of the gold district, and which have been considered the most complete and extensive works ever put up in Columbia, which, while the veins were capable of supplying mineral, produced upwards of 100 lbs. of gold per month. The last improvement introduced by the same gentleman enables them now to extract gold with a profit, from stuff formerly thrown away as refuse. In conclusion, I beg to state that what is wanted to render these concerns profitable are, large supplies of minerals of moderate quality, labour and materials, at reasonable rates, and not as Mr. Birkmyre fancies—viz.: the want of chemical knowledge of reduction. I went to Columbia direct from Freyburg, and anticipated to introduce improvements; but I found, on my arrival, the regularity and economy of the operation so complete, and, in some of the details better than even in Saxony, that I was compelled to let well alone. Knowing, from years of experience, the process and the mines referred to, and having a desire to check misrepresentation, I will I trust, Sir, be sufficient apology for this intrusion on your valuable columns.—A. D.: Jersey, April 5.

REDUCTION OF SILVER ORES FROM COLUMBIA.

SIR,—Your correspondent, Mr. Birkmyre, is quite wrong respecting the Columbia Mining Company's process of extracting silver. Had he been a shareholder, and have inspected the plans and reports at the company's office, or those printed and circulated among the proprietors, he would have seen that they did avail themselves of the very best mechanical arrangements and chemical processes known.—W. L.: Reading, April 4.

THE MINERS' MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

SIR,—In a former communication upon this subject, which appeared in your *Journal* of the 24th Feb., an attempt was made to show the necessity there was for an institution of this kind; and the keelmen's society, in Newcastle, was cited as an instance of the successful application of the principle. There was also a brief, but excellent, letter on the subject by Mr. A. Diamond, in your paper of the 10th March; whilst, in a previous leading article, you mention the great exertions which you had used to establish a society of this kind, and lamented the failure of your efforts. You say, "the Government, while they derive profits from the mines—the country, who benefit so largely from his labour—the proprietor, who gets his gold at the cost of the life of the miner, or collier—have withheld their support to such a measure, and we may say, generally, any sympathy for those to whom they are indebted for their wealth." The subject is too important, however, and too intimately connected with the best feelings of humanity, to be relinquished; and if patronage cannot be obtained from the great and the wealthy, efficient assistance may probably be obtained from the middle classes, and from the properly directed combined efforts of the miners themselves.

An attempt of this kind is now being made, which, although not so comprehensive as is desirable, yet embraces so much that is excellent as to deserve the strenuous support of every one connected with mining, or who are interested in the welfare of the valuable race of men by whom such operations are carried on. This is the establishment of a "Mining and General Mutual Life Assurance Society," in London, of which a prospectus has recently been issued. The names of the trustees, chairman, and directors, are sufficient to inspire public confidence, and to guarantee the respectability and good management of the concern. Without giving a prolix description of its object and constitution, as set forth in the prospectus, which, doubtless, will shortly appear in your advertising columns, it may be sufficient to state that it seems to be founded on the best and soundest principles of mutual assurance, with the highly important and distinguished feature, that "every policy issued by this society will be absolutely indisputable." It is proposed to raise a temporary guarantee fund of 50,000l., in 5000 shares of 10l. each; deposit, 2l. per share, which is to be redeemed with 100 per cent. bonus; and 5l. per cent. per annum is to be paid for the use of the capital. In the allotment of shares preference will be given to applicants connected with mining. Some tables are annexed, showing the premiums for the assurance of 100l., with and without profits. Then follow three tables, "which have been prepared by this society to enable the operative miner, and every industrious class, or person, by small monthly payments, to make a provision for themselves and their families, when age they become incapable of labour," as per examples—"A person aged 30, by paying 3s. 4d. per month, may secure the sum of 50l. to be paid on his attaining 60, or at his death, should he die before that time; or, by paying 2s. 4d. per month, he may secure the payment of 50l. at his death; or, by the payment of 2s. 11d. per month, he may, on his attaining 60, secure 10l. per annum during the remainder of his life. The payment to the society to cease as soon as the annuity shall commence." Thus the miner will be enabled to provide for old age, or for his family in case he is killed, or at his natural death, by a monthly payment of such an amount as he can easily spare out of his wages; and so far the benefits which would result from this society are unequivocal; but there is an important class of sufferers omitted, who have as strong claims for such a provision as those already mentioned. There are many who are rendered incapable by accidents of making a provision for themselves and families by their labour long before they arrive at the age of 50 or 60 years, and who ought to be included, if possible, among the assured of this society; and it is hoped this subject will obtain the serious consid-

ration of the directors, so that the institution may be as comprehensive and complete as possible.

This society does not propose to confine its operations to those engaged in mining, but to extend them to any class, and will thus enable all who feel interested in the welfare of this industrious body of men to propitiate their comfort, and that of their families, not only without any pecuniary sacrifice, but with remunerative advantage to themselves. In promoting the objects of this society, very material assistance may be rendered by the owners, managers, and deputies of collieries and mines; and it may be presumed that this will not be withheld, but cheerfully and strenuously given, so that a successful issue may result from this feasible attempt to better the condition of the British miner.—J. RICHARDSON: *Neath, April 2.*

THE SAFETY-LAMP.

SIR,—I should exceedingly regret to appear as throwing any obstacle in the way of those who are so nobly endeavouring to obviate the continuous repetition of those accidents so fearfully destructive of human life in our coal mines, yet I cannot avoid concluding, that was your correspondent, Mr. Horsley, and those who support his views (doubtless from the best motives), better acquainted with the various movements a collier has to go through in course of the day in the coal mine, he would at once see that the proposed lamp with its tubes, for the use of mines, valueless. The workings in some of our collieries extend to from one to four miles underground in all directions from the shaft, and often in each mine from 100 to 300 men will be found at work. Now, each person must have a separate light, and from these few observations it will be seen that from the immense complexity of the tubes thus required, the expense of keeping them in order, and out of danger at every move the collier makes, would be more than the cost of working the colliery. In my opinion, as a practical man, all that is required is a good and profitable safety-lamp, which will give a light at least equal to a candle, good air-courses in the mine, and either a jet of steam, or a furnace to rarefy, and facilitate a current of air through the workings. By proper attention to these means, with, of course, proper doors and stoppings, all the explosive vapours may be carried off, and the mine kept in a perfectly healthy state. The best construction of lamp I have yet noticed is one recommended by Mr. Shepherd, in your valuable paper, a few weeks since (March 24), and I am happy to find your worthy correspondent, Dr. Murray, concurs in my views. *South Wales, April 4.*

A MINER OF THE NEXT GENERATION.

ON THE USE OF ANTHRACITE IN STEAMERS & LOCOMOTIVES.

SIR,—In the *Mining Journal* of the 24th Feb. you mention my name, in your leading article, as having sent you information respecting the use of anthracite in steamers and locomotives without a fan-blast. In the *Journal* of the 10th March a letter, signed "Flame," states that you were to a considerable extent misinformed on that head. In the *Journal* of the 17th March is a letter, signed "T. H. Leighton," containing statements which are incorrect, and I deem it to be due to you and myself to contradict them. It is asserted, "That Mr. John Player patented a part of a new form of boiler for burning anthracite, which I contrived, and gave a sketch of to Mr. William Chambers, of Llanelli, who showed it to Mr. Player previous to the latter taking out his patent." I do not remember to have seen a sketch, or drawing, or heard any description of any plan of your correspondent from Mr. Chambers, or from any other party; but even supposing I had, what I patented was the method of firing steam-boilers, through a tube passing through the centre of the boiler by the gravity of a column of fuel, its base resting on the fire-bars; by this method, anthracite coal may be used without decrepitation and bituminous, or (as it is now called) "steam coal," without producing smoke. On reference, I find that my first recorded experiment on anthracite by this method was in a model boiler I had made, set up, and worked with a fan-blast, the 25th January, 1837 (at which time I had never heard of Mr. Leighton). From this model drawings were taken, in 1839, for the first 10-horse power boiler built by the Abbey Company for the Gwendraeth Iron-works, and set up in that year. In another sentence, it is stated that the anthracite was notoriously a failure. The incorrectness of this statement I think may be shown by the following already published report on the boilers of the *Anthracite steam-vessel*, made December 10, 1839, by Josiah Parkes, C.E., Government Commissioner for Steam-boat Inquiry, &c., and C. Manby, Esq., C.E., F.G.S., &c., to the provisional committee of the Anthracite Patent Company, of which the following is a copy:—

In consequence of your request, we hand you the substance of our report on the boilers of the *Anthracite iron steam-vessel*, to which Mr. Player's furnace for using anthracite is applied. We have watched the method of consuming this fuel during several days, working the engine under every variety of circumstances to which a steam-vessel on the Thames can be exposed, whether making long trips, or merely running between the short stations above bridges, and we are enabled to report specifically:—

1. That the combustion of anthracite is perfectly effected; no clinker is formed on the fire bars, and there is much less residuum and ashes than from other fuel.
2. That its combustion is not only perfectly free from smoke, but also from any disagreeable effluvia or preclatities.
3. That the boiler furnishes an adequate and particularly regular supply of steam for the engine; the combustion of the fuel being very uniform, and more under control than bituminous fuel.
4. That the method of supplying the fire-grates by the gravity of a column of coal descending through the boiler, and resting on the burning mass without being itself inflamed, is efficient; and that this arrangement effectually prevents the decrepitation usually accompanying the sudden ignition of anthracite. We look upon this very simple method of supplying the furnace with fuel (by which four-fifths of the labour of the stoker is dispensed with) as one of the most advantageous features of the system; and we have also to remark that, by this mode of feeding the fire, the irregularities caused by inattention, or by suddenly throwing on a mass of cold fuel, or the introduction of a body of cold air, which lowers the temperature of the fire places and flues, are avoided.

The boiler to which the apparatus is adapted is constructed on the principle of those of locomotive-engines with brass tubes. The length of these tubes being restricted to three feet, from the necessity of keeping the boiler within given dimensions, there has resulted a considerable loss of calorific effect from the heated air entering the funnel at so high a temperature as even to melt zinc readily (700° to 800°); but, in spite of the disadvantageous construction of the boiler, the evaporation varied during several hours work from 92 lbs. to 82 lbs. of water to 1 lb. of coal, although river water at 48° was used for the feed, instead of that from the condenser at about 90°. This variation (from 92 lbs. to 82 lbs.) was caused from the bare being cleared from beneath to urge the fire, for the purpose of testing the powers of anthracite to raise steam rapidly, which lowered the general average result by wasting the fuel. We mention these particulars incidentally, because we would confine this first part of our report to the simple statement of the efficient combustion of the fuel and its attendant circumstances, reserving a more positive account of its evaporative effect until the completion of the series of experiments we are about to make with proper apparatus, and correct instruments, on a boiler of such magnitude, and for such a length of time, as to insure all the accuracy you desire.

In conclusion, we are of opinion that the method of using anthracite to which our attention has been called, effectually and satisfactorily demonstrates that it is applicable, with economy, to the purpose of steam navigation.—JOSIAH PARKES; CHARLES MANBY. *London, December 10, 1839.*

From the foregoing, I think the *Anthracite* was not a failure. It is also stated that I played a prominent part in the era of the anthracite humbug of 1839, "the results of which have been so disastrous, reducing many worthy men to bankruptcy and insolvency." My occupation in 1839 was that of agent to an anthracite iron-works, acting under the orders and control of a board of directors in London. I held the management of those works for nearly three years, and when I resigned it, and took a more eligible appointment, to build iron-works abroad, I applied to my directors for a testimonial as to the manner in which I had conducted their business, and the following is a copy of their reply, which I had always thought a satisfactory evidence that all parties with whom I was connected were satisfied with my actions:—

DEAR SIR,—In reply to your request to the directors to be furnished with a testimonial, as to the execution of your duties as the resident engineer and manager of the company's works in the Gwendraeth Valley, I am instructed by them to state that, from the very able manner in which the company's works have been opened, and the first furnace and blast-engine built and put to work under your direction, they have great satisfaction in bearing testimony to your capacity in the execution of similar duties in any other coal and iron-works.—I am, dear Sir, yours, &c., T. M. VICKERY (secretary to the company). *Gwendraeth Anthracite Iron-works Company, Lincoln's Inn-fields, July 13, 1841.*

The statement, that your correspondent could not obtain blast in proper time to exhibit his cupola to the anthracite committee, is incorrect, as the cupola having been built in accordance with my patent, there could be no reason, nor was there any objection, to its fair exhibition—the failure was attributed, by disinterested parties, to the novel idea of introducing the blast above, instead of under, the fuel and iron. I should have allowed to pass unnoticed the observations made by Mr. Leighton, if he had not stated that he had before printed and circulated what he terms the "preceding facts." As I was not aware of this before, I feel called on not to allow this second edition to pass without remark; at the same time, I must apologise to your general readers for introducing so much uninteresting matter to their notice.—JOHN PLAYER, Jun.: *March 27.*

SULPHUR IN ANTHRACITE.

SIR,—If I understand Dr. Murray's note on this subject in your last *Journal*, it would appear as though he does not consider anthracite to contain sulphur; I can assure him that some seams of this coal are very sulphurous. I have not unfrequently, on entering a room where anthracite

was used as fuel, been met by such a whiff of sulphurous acid gas, as was scarcely endurable. The chimney in such a room would probably "smoke" with bituminous coal; but anthracite emitting no visible smoke, the gas escaped into the room unobserved till felt—not seen. LUSOR.

March 30.

THE COMBINED VAPOUR-ENGINE.

SIR,—Seeing, by your advertising columns, that a company had been projected for testing and carrying out the principle of the "combined vapour-engine" (a favourable notice of which appeared in your columns some time since), and that an engine, working on this principle, was to be seen in action every Friday, from one to three, I availed myself of the opportunity of being present at the exhibition on Friday last, since which time I have severely reflected on the matter, and can come to no other conclusion than that the invention, when fully developed, will prove to be one of the greatest importance. A short time since, I expressed an opinion that the time was not far distant, when the fuel consumed in steam-vessels would be reduced to one-fourth of its present amount; that expression was based upon a calculation of the economy to be effected by the application of improvements, distinct from those to be secured by the invention now alluded to, which should realise anything like what its promoters anticipate—and there are certainly strong grounds for the anticipation—then, instead of requiring one-fourth of the fuel at present consumed, it will be reduced to one-eighth, or even less; for it must be borne in mind, that every reduction in the quantity of fuel required is a reduction in the weight to be carried, and, consequently, in the time occupied on the voyage, as well as in the space occupied by the fuel. As one who looks upon the progress of science, especially that branch, or rather those branches of science, which increase our facilities for social and universal intercourse, as the best, if not the only, means by which suffering humanity, in every region of the earth, shall be elevated from its present semi-savage state of strife, bloodshed, and confusion, to a higher, happier, and nobler state of human existence, I hail with pleasure the discovery of this new source of power and economy.—JOHN WESTON: *Kentish Town, April 3.*

ON THE PRESENT STATE OF LANDED PROPERTY.

SIR,—I feel much flattered by your notice of my book, just published, *On the Present State of Landed Property*, in two of your publications. Your remarks in allusion to it, in the later one of the two, lead me to request the insertion of this—not on account of any complaint I have to make of them, but because, although you admit certain facts, you do not admit the conclusions which I draw from them, and which seem to be so evident, that I take the liberty of trespassing upon your columns to show it is so. The facts you admit are—that the produce of labour is more in value than all the property of the nation; and that, if we had the means of paying them, all our working people might be beneficially employed. With a view to give the ability to employ them, I propose one of two ways, with neither of which you agree, both having the same object—viz.: the protection of the value of property created by labour to the standard at which they were created.

You will admit, no doubt, that the value of labour has been much more in this kingdom than in most of the other nations of the world; and that it has been so maintained in consequence of protecting duties; that these duties being abandoned, we must expect the value of property here will be brought down to the level of those in other countries, and, in consequence, our produce must be sold at such prices for our own consumption as the same can be bought for in, and brought here from, other parts of the world. You will admit, likewise, that the obligations of the majority of the owners of property in this country are such that it will not pay if its value is reduced to the continental level.

With these admissions, then, how can you resist the conclusion, that if the employment of labour is to be encouraged, protection, in some shape or other, is necessary? Of the two plans I propose, having as their object the maintenance of value, I should much prefer that of making the value of money subservient to that of property, by allowing a sufficient circulation of notes, based upon the value of the latter, and payable only in gold, at its market value in the world; but if owners of money will not (as they are not likely to do) allow this alteration of the currency, how is it probable the labouring population will be kept in employment, unless the parties employing them have confidence that what they are employed in will be productive? If land, for instance, is to be reduced in its annual value one-half, how can that of any other property be maintained? The landowner who has no incumbrance upon his estate, and who can return half his income, can only spend half his accustomed amount; he cannot afford to give the London houseowner even half his rent, because his taxes cannot be reduced in proportion; and, under such circumstances, the builder will not employ men in increasing the number of houses; and there must be a corresponding diminution in what he purchases of every thing he consumes, which cannot be obtained at half the former cost. The landowners whose estates are incumbered with annual payments to the amount of half their rentals, must sacrifice them—giving them up to the mortgagees, who, in most cases, have been in the habit of hoarding their interest, and will still continue to hoard their incomes, to the prejudice of that employment which you agree with me is so highly desirable. The same reasoning will apply through all the ramifications of our varied professions, trades, and manufactures; but, as I have already taken up more space than your valuable columns can perhaps afford, and for which the importance of the subject must be my apology, I will not now intrude upon them further.

54, Threadneedle-street, April 4.

J. BOYDELL.

DEPTH OF COAL AND OTHER MINES.

In speaking of the greatest depths within the earth reached by human labour, we must recollect that there is a difference between the absolute depth (that is the depth below the earth's surface at that point) and the relative depth (or that beneath the level of the sea). The greatest relative depth that man has hitherto reached, is probably the bore at the new salt works at Minden, in Prussia. In June, 1844, it was exactly 1993 feet, the absolute depth being 2281 feet. The temperature of the water at the bottom was 91° Fahr., which, assuming the mean temperature of the air at 49.8, gives an augmentation of temperature of a degree for every 54 feet. [At this rate of increase of heat, a stratum of granite would be in a state of fusion at a depth of nearly 21 geographical miles, or between four and five times the elevation of the highest summit of the Himalaya.] The absolute depth of the Artesian well of Grenelle, near Paris, is only 1795 feet. The wells sunk by the Chinese for the purpose of obtaining carburetted hydrogen gas for salt boiling, commonly exceed 2000 ft., whilst one is said to be of the depth of 3197 feet. The relative depth reached at Mount Massi, in Tuscany, south of Volterra, amounts to only 1253 feet. The boring at the new salt-works at Minden is probably of about the same relative depth as the coal mine at Apendale, near Newcastle-under-Lyme, where men work 2175 feet below the surface of the earth. Unfortunately I do not know the exact height of its mouth above the level of the sea. The relative depth of the Monkwearmouth Mine (Sunderland), is only 1406 feet. That of the Liège coal mine, *L'Esperance*, at Seraing, is 1365 ft.; and the old mine of Marihay, in the valley of the Maas, is 1293 ft. in depth. The works of greatest absolute depth that have ever been formed, are for the most part situated in such elevated plains or valleys that they either do not descend so low as the level of the sea, or at most reach very little below it. Thus at Eselschacht, in Bohemia, a mine, which cannot now be worked, had the enormous absolute depth of 3778 feet; also at St. Daniel, and at Geish, on the Rörerbühl, there were, in the sixteenth century, excavations of 3107 feet—the plans of the works being still preserved. The absolute depth of the mines in the Saxon Erzgebirge, near Freiberg, are in the Thurmhofer Mines, 1944 feet; in the Hohenbirkner Mines, 1827 feet; the relative depths being, however, only 677 and 277 feet. The absolute depth of the celebrated mine of Joachimsthal, in Bohemia, is full 2120 feet. In the Harz, the Samson Mine, at Andreasberg, has an absolute depth of 2197 feet. In what was formerly Spanish America, I know of no mine deeper than the Valenciana (Mexico), where I found the absolute depth of the Planes de San Bernardino to be 1686 feet; but these planes are 5980 feet above the level of the sea. If we compare the depth of the old Kulteberger Mine (a depth greater than the height of the Brocken, and only 200 ft. less than that of Vesuvius), with the loftiest structures that the hands of man have erected (with the pyramid of Cheops and with the cathedral of Strasburg), we find that they stand in the ratio of eight to one. In this notice I have collected all the certain information I could find regarding the greatest absolute and relative depths of mines and borings. In descending eastward from Jerusalem, towards the Dead Sea, a view presents itself to the eye which, according to our present hypometrical knowledge of the surface of our planet, is unrivalled in any country. As we approach the open ravine through which the Jordan takes its course, we tread, with the open skies above us, on rocks which, according to the barometric measurements of Berton and Russeger, are 1835 ft. below the level of the Mediterranean.—*Humboldt's Cosmos.*

FOREIGN WINDOW GLASS.—One of the most remarkable features in the importations at the present time is the arrival of window glass, particularly from Belgium. One vessel, the *Princess Victoria*, has just arrived in the river from Antwerp, with 990 cases on board, consigned to a firm in the metropolis.

TERRESTRIAL MAGNETISM;

AND ITS EFFECTS ON THE SEMI-FLUID SURFACE OF THE EARTH.

[Continued from last week's *Mining Journal*.]

Taking the ocean as the connecting medium between the poles, Mr. Hopkins shows it to be the universal menstruum whence all the variety of materials that constitute land are derived. He does not enter into speculative questions—such as the origin of the globe, &c., &c.—as some of his geological brethren are so fond of; but simply takes the elements as they exist, and deduces, from experiments and observation in the two hemispheres, that the structure and the changes which have taken place, and still are going on in the rocks, are the natural consequences of the enveloped and impregnated magnetic power, according to its properties and known laws. The great currents of the Pacific and Atlantic are constantly from the south. The tidal waves impinge against the Isthmus of Panama and Suez on the south side. There are no tides on their northern side; neither in the Caribbean Sea, nor in the Mediterranean. The continents are pointed towards the fountain head—the south pole. In a word, every substance, individually and collectively, appear to be propelled towards the north, or pole of decomposition, whence, after the absorption of the hydrogen into the axis, the substances dissolve into the primary fluid; and on in the evolution of the hydrogen at the south, they again take new combinations, according to physical circumstances, and resume their part in perpetuating the operations of Nature. The substances crystallized from the oceanic fluid at the south pole, are dissolved and given back again at the north, and thus the primary liquid is constantly kept at equal strength of soluble matter—whilst the land is perpetually changing the element which has been hitherto considered as the type of mutability, remains constant—thus verifying the sublime apostrophe of Lord Byron to the ocean:—

"Thy shores are empires changed in all save thee:
Assyria, Greece, Rome, Carthage, what are they?
Thy waters washed them while they were free,
And many a tyrant since—thy shores obey
Their stranger, slave, or savage;—their decay
Has dried up realms to deserts;—not so thou!
Unchangeable, awake to thy wild waves' play;
Time writes no wrinkle on thine azure brow—
Such as Creation's dawn beheld, thou rollest now!"

To those who are unacquainted with the great changes now actually taking place in the Americas, Europe, and, indeed, on the shores of our own island, such movements will be somewhat startling. "From the apparent quiet and regular succession of natural events (says Mr. Hopkins) to which we are accustomed, and the repugnance we feel to the idea that it is possible for the common course of Nature to change the general appearance of the surface, without causing interruption, we might, without due investigation, almost persuade ourselves that the physical features and conditions of the globe possess an unchangeable character. Indeed, the general phenomena of Nature, which are daily before our eyes, are often those which are considered the least attentively. Continents are changing their physical aspects and configurations—emerging and submerging from the level of the ocean, and moving in masses unobserved by the millions of animated beings who have their existence on them. Generation after generation disappear, while others are taking their places, and so gradually and imperceptibly are these effected, that without reflecting a little, and comparing the past with the present, we almost look at things as if they had been always in the same state. So familiar and reconciled we become to the altered condition, during the fleeting moments of our mortal existence, that the past is soon forgotten. Man, who is linked to these renovating laws of Nature, often forgets that, although he may be moving to-day as a monarch, in a very short period returns whence he came into the primary elements."—"The surface of our globe is not the result of chance, or of any imaginable fortuitous circumstances, but the production of a season; it has its beginning and ending, like animated Nature." The inhabitants of the north live on the consolidated debris of the southern hemisphere; the south appears to be the spring of the terrestrial sphere, the equator its summer, the northern hemisphere its autumn, and the North Pole its final dissolution. Mr. Hopkins thus places geology and magnetism in quite a new light, and the manner in which he elucidates the subject will not only be the means of guiding mining operations, but elevate the geological science from the mere study of fossil shells—the petty subdivision of species and stratification, &c., to that of the sublime in magnitude, as well as utility. An eminent philosopher has long expressed his opinion, that this electro-magnetic dynamics will prove to be the vera causa of the Newtonian philosophy. It instructs us, that we are placed in a part of a scheme—not a fixed but a progressive one—every way incomprehensible—incomprehensible in a measure equally with respect to what has been, what now is, and what shall be hereafter.

The mist which has so long enveloped the geological science appears to be gradually clearing away, and we look forward to see the science regarded as it ought to be, a source of intellectual recreation, capable of being enjoyed by all; freed from those thousand useless appendages of imaginary minute sub-divisions of species and unpronounceable names, and really adding to the practical aid and advantages of our fellow-creatures.

It is much to be regretted that our eminent geologists should continue to waste so much of their valuable time in discussing on trifles, and not boldly enter into the physics of geology. Such an immense accumulation of isolated facts loose their value, and are liable to be buried in oblivion if they are not linked together in a scientific manner, according to the established laws of physics. It is not the collector of fossils, or curious minerals, who can give the character of a country, its subterranean structure and operation, and guide the miner in his toil, and theorize on the problematic causes from which it originated; but the man who has traced the connection of its parts in every part of the world under variable circumstances, and from an eminence surveyed its outline and marked its features. And he who, in the general pursuit of knowledge has cultivated that spirit of generalization, which alone enables him to perceive the relations of different phenomena, will be best able to determine the character and influence of the immutable laws by which we are governed. How much more satisfactory and consistent with what we daily observe in the works of Nature, is it to regard these grand operations which are going on on the surface, as the regular and necessary effects of terrestrial magnetism—i. e., the existing polar power—than to suppose them as resulting from a series of assumed convulsions and catastrophes, regulated by no laws, and reducible to no fixed principles.

[To be continued in next week's *Mining Journal*.]

AMERICAN LOCOMOTIVE ENGINES.—The *American Railroad Journal* gives a list of 16 establishments in the United States, engaged in the manufacture of locomotive engines; and remarks that the Americans now send engines to Canada, to Cuba, and to Europe, and import none. It seems that the first locomotive manufactured in America, was an experimental one of moderate size, made in 1830, by Mr. Peter Cooper, of New York, and that the first one introduced into New England, was built by George Stephenson, at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and imported by the Boston and Worcester Railway Company, for the purpose of running their first trains to Newton, in the year 1834. It is added that, "at Boston this specimen of the greatest of mechanical contrivances, excited immense curiosity on its arrival among all classes of men interested in the progress of the mechanical arts in the country. An English engine-driver took charge of the iron horse, and displayed its working capacity, with the most lively satisfaction, to a wondering and admiring crowd."

RAILWAY SPECULATION.—Mr. M. G. White petitioned the Insolvent Debtors' Court, on Tuesday last, under the Protection Act, and was unopposed. In answer to questions from the Commissioner, the insolvent said he was a retired officer from the East India Company's service. He came home after 26 years' service with 2000l., which, during the speculation mania of 1845, he invested in shares, and had lost the whole. He had to petition this court on account of liabilities incurred as a provisional committee-man. Had a pension of 270l. a year, and was a single man. The Commissioner said he should adjourn the case, and in the mean time the insolvent must consider what proposal he intended to make, as he did not think it at all probable that he should grant the protection asked for without some offer on the part of the insolvent.

ABERDEEN RAILWAY.—After a temporary suspension, the works on the Aberdeen Railway have been resumed with vigour, and will, it is said, be prosecuted with energy until the line is completed into the city of Aberdeen. A large number of hands are employed on all parts of the line, and there is no longer a doubt, from the report of the engineers, that the railway will be completed to within 12 miles of Aberdeen by the time of her Majesty's next visit to Balmoral, whilst two or three months more at furthest will suffice for the completion of the line to the terminus at Aberdeen, thus establishing a continuous line of railway communication from London to within a short distance of her Majesty's residence in the Highlands. Before the close of the present year the public will thus be able to breakfast in London and sup in Aberdeen, after travelling without interruption or change of carriages a distance of 500 miles. The greatest extent of unbroken railway communication in Europe.

TO COLLIERY PROPRIETORS.

"STURVE'S PATENT MINER VENTILATOR."
Quantity of air passed through a Mine almost unlimited, depending on size of apparatus.
No injury to pumps, tubbing, chains, ropes, or pitwork.
Gases kept clear.
Not influenced by barometrical and thermometrical changes in the atmosphere, or by wind.
Current of air undeviating.
LICESSES will be GRANTED on application to
Mr. WILLIAM PRICE STURVE, C.E., Swansea.
The ventilator has been erected at the Eaglesham Colliery, near Neath, and is perfectly efficient, and may be viewed on application to the proprietors, Messrs. Penrose and Evans, Neath.

RIDERS RAILWAY BRIDGE.

—This BRIDGE, BUILT wholly of IRON, will be ERECTED by the PATENTEE on the following terms:—
A BRIDGE, of 150 spans, for a double track railway, broad gauge—Price £2000.
A BRIDGE, of 100 feet span, same dimensions—Price £1000.
These prices are exclusive of abutments or piers.
ROADWAY BRIDGES at a reduction on cost of from one-half to two-thirds.
Apply to Mr. S. MOULTON, Patentee, Bradford, Wilts.
or to Mr. Howard Jacobson, Suffolk-lane, Thames-street, London.

CUNNINGHAM AND CARTER'S NEW SYSTEM OF RAILWAY PROPULSION.

—Railway Directors, Engineers, and the public generally, are invited to examine this system, which may be VIEWED on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays, from half past eleven to three o'clock, at Ingram's Manufactory, 29, CITY-ROAD, near Finsbury-square.
The following is an estimate of the daily expense of working a double line of 50 miles long, during a period of 10 hours, with trains starting from each terminus every half hour—
Six trains always running on the line:—
Coal for five stationary engines, of 100-horse power each, at 5 lbs. per horse-power per hour each (say, 11 tons, at 14s. per ton)..... £ 7 14 0
Wages—Engineers, with relief, 10 at 6s. £ 3 0 0
" Stokers, ditto 10 at 4s. 2 0 0
" Cleaners, ditto 10 at 3s. 6d. 1 5 0
" Drivers, ditto 12 at 5s. 3 0 0
" Guards, ditto 12 at 5s. 3 0 0
Twenty men stationed on the line, 3s. 6d. each 0 15 0
Repairs of engines, with depreciation, &c., at £200 per annum, each x3=1000..... 2 15 0
Contingencies 4 6 0
Total £20 0 0
Forty trains, at 15s. per train=£60, being a fraction over 3d. per train per mile, independent of a saving of one-third of the present expense in the maintenance of way.

TO ENGINEERS AND BOILER MAKERS.—The BIRMINGHAM PATENT IRON TUBE COMPANY.

MANUFACTURE PATENT LAF-WELDED IRON TUBES (under Mr. R. Prosser's Patent) for Marine, Locomotive, and all Tubular Boilers. Also, TUBES for Gas, Steam and other purposes. All sorts of IRON GAS FITTINGS.
Works—Smethwick, near Birmingham.
LONDON WAREHOUSE—No. 6, Upper Thames-street.

THE STEAM-ENGINE.—W. BROTHERTON & CO. beg

to CALL THE ATTENTION OF ALL PARTIES EMPLOYING STEAM-POWER to their PATENT PURIFIED OIL for the ECONOMIC WORKING OF THE STEAM-ENGINE and other MACHINERY.
The adoption of its use effects a saving of 25 per cent. on the quantity required for lubrication over any other oil; and its properties are such as to greatly preserve the bearings of machinery in general. A trial will prove the fact.
W. BROTHERTON & CO.,
PATENT OIL FACTORY, HUNGERFORD WHARF, CHANCING-CROSS, LONDON.

ECONOMICAL STEAM-ENGINE.—Surpassing the Cornish.

CRADDOCK'S PATENT DOUBLE CYLINDER HIGH-PRESSURE EXPANSIVE AND CONDENSING ENGINE.
ALike ADAPTED FOR MARINE, LOCOMOTIVE AND STATIONARY PURPOSES.
BOILER.—Tubular, free from deposit, and perfectly safe from explosion.
ENGINE.—Not half the weight or bulk of ordinary engines.
FUEL.—Not half that required by the best engines of the common kind.
WATER.—Under one gallon per horse-power per day of 10 hours, for all purposes, with air as the medium of condensation.
These engines are erected at a comparatively trifling expense, and are easily worked.

FOR SALE.

TWO 40-horse power ENGINES, suited to condense either by air or water.
ONE 35-horse power ditto ditto
TWO 30-horse power ditto ditto
ONE 14-horse power ditto ditto
A PAIR OF OSCILLATING MARINE ENGINES, of 10-horse power.
PRICE.—£20 per horse-power.
These engines are quite new, with boiler, condenser, and regulating damper—all got up in the best and simplest manner. They are much simpler, and almost beyond comparison more compact than the Cornish engine, also more safe and economical than even those engines, yet the price of the Cornish is nearly double that at which these are offered.—Parties wanting engines will find in the above good bargains.
Apply to Thomas Craddock and Co., engineers, 36 and 38, Broad-street, Birmingham, where engines on the above principle may be seen at work.
Also ON SALE, THREE 4-horse HIGH-PRESSURE ENGINES, simply arranged, and well got up.—Price £12 per horse-power.

CWMBRAIN PATENT IRON REFINERY.—The

PROPRIETORS OF IRON FORGES AND MILLS are respectfully INVITED to MAKE TRIAL OF MR. BLEWITT'S REFINED IRON, or METAL, PREPARED by a NEW PATENT PROCESS.
whereby the IRON is completely FREED from the IMPURITIES CONTRACTED in the BLAST-FURNACE, and, by judicious mixtures, rendered applicable to every kind of manufacture. Heretofore, the metal usually sold in the market has been produced from the worst pigs, scraps, and refuse of some particular blast-furnace, or set of furnaces, without any mixture, or any regard to quality, or the purpose for which it might be required. The PATENT METAL IS PREPARED ON SYSTEM, and TO ORDER, for any of the following purposes:—
1. For BOILER and TANK-PLATES.
2. For TIE-PLATES, commonly called COKE-PLATES.
3. For STRONG CABLE BOLTS, RIVET, and ANGLE IRON.
4. This COMPOUND PUDDLED, beat under the hammer into a bloom, reheated, and rolled into a 6 or 6½-inch bar, makes TOPS and BOTTOMS for FLANCH and OTHER RAILS, of very superior quality, and attended with less waste than any other kind of iron used for that purpose. It is also well adapted for nail-roads, horse-shoes, and for other ordinary uses of the blacksmith.
The PATENT METAL is marked with a squirrel, and the initials "R. J. B." and is to be had only at the "Cwmbrain Iron-Works," near Newport, Monmouthshire.

STEAM TO INDIA AND CHINA, via EGYPT.—Regular

MONTHLY MAIL (steam conveyance) for PASSENGERS and LIGHT GOODS to CEYLON, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, PENANG, SINGAPORE, and HONG-KONG.
THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY
BOOK PASSENGERS and RECEIVE GOODS and PARCELS for the ABOVE PORTS by their steamers—starting from Southampton on the 20th of every month; and from Suez on or about the 10th of the month.
BOMBAY.—Passengers for Bombay can proceed by this company's steamers of the 29th of the month, to Malta, thence to Alexandria by her Majesty's steamers, and from Suez by the Honorable East India Company's steamers.
MEDITERRANEAN.—Malta—On the 20th and 29th of every month. CONSTANTINOPLE—On the 29th of the month. ALEXANDRIA—On the 20th of the month.
SPAIN AND PORTUGAL.—Vigo, Oporto, Lisbon, Cadiz, and Gibraltar, on the 7th, 17th, and 27th of the month.
For plans of the vessels, rates of passage-money, and to secure passages and ship cargo, apply at the company's offices, No. 122, Leadenhall-street, London; and 57, High-street, Southampton.

OVERLAND GOODS AND PARCELS FOR INDIA, ADEN,

CEYLON, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, SINGAPORE, CHINA, and BOMBAY, should be DELIVERED not later than noon on the 17th of each month; and if forwarded on the 18th, will be subject to an extra charge.
When the 18th falls on a Sunday, no package will be received after the 17th, and cases must not exceed 70 lbs. in weight, and when measuring over one cubic foot, they must be strong, and well hooped at the ends.
Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Offices,
122, Leadenhall-street, London, Feb. 25, 1849.

PORTER'S PATENT CORRUGATED IRON BEAMS,

GIRDERS, and FIRE-PROOF FLOORS.—These BEAMS and GIRDERS are about 30 per cent. lighter, and 20 per cent. cheaper, than any others of wrought-iron.—The FIRE-PROOF FLOORS, although not more costly than those of cast-iron, with brick arches and concrete, give greater security from fire, with less than one-tenth of the weight.—MANUFACTURED BY HARPER TWELVETREES, BOOKSELLERS, SOUTH-WARK. OFFICE—3, ADELAIDE-PLACE, LONDON-BRIDGE, CITY.

THE SCIENCE OF LIFE: or How to Live and What to Live

For, with ample Rules for Diet, Regimen, and Self-Maintenance—together with Instructions for securing perfect Health, Longevity, and that sterling state of happiness only attainable through the judicious observance of a well-regulated course of life.
By A. PHYSICIAN.
London: Kent and Richards, Paternoster-row, and all booksellers.

THE SCIENCE OF WASHING.—"It is but common justice

to state, that we have seen the mode invented by Mr. Twelvrees, of Millman-street, Foundling Hospital (noticed in our paper a short time back), described by very many of our country contemporaries, from experience, as bearing out all Mr. Twelvrees' professions. The experiment is so cheap and ready, that it is worth any good housewife's while to adopt it."—*Douglas Jerrold Newspaper*, March 21.
THE SCIENCE OF WASHING, by HARPER TWELVETREES, bookseller, price 2s. 6d., to be had of Kent and Richards, London, and all booksellers.

THE PATENT OFFICE AND DESIGNS REGISTRY,

No. 210, STRAND, LONDON.
INVENTORS will receive (gratis), on application, the OFFICIAL CIRCULAR OF INFORMATION, detailing the eligible course for PROTECTION OF INVENTIONS and DESIGNS, with Reduced Scale Fees.
Messrs. F. W. CAMPIN and Co. offer their services, and the benefit of many years experience, in SECURING PATENTS and REGISTRATIONS OF DESIGNS, with due regard to VALIDITY, economy, and dispatch—assisted by scientific men of repute.
Also, in MECHANICAL and ENGINEERING DRAWINGS, whether connected with Patents, Railways, or otherwise, by a staff of first-rate draftsmen.
Application personally, or by letter to F. W. Campin and Co., No. 210, Strand (corner of Essex-street).

ALBION PLATE GLASS COMPANY.

INCORPORATED PURSUANT TO ACT OF PARLIAMENT.
Capital £50,000, in 2000 shares, of £25 each, with power to increase to £150,000.
Deposit £2 2s. 6d. per share.

TRUSTEES.
MATTHEW FORSTER, Esq., M.P., New City Chambers.
CAPTAIN CHARLES EDWARD MANGLES, Guildford.
GEORGE FREDERICK YOUNG, Esq., Limehouse.

DIRECTORS.
FREDERICK YOUNG, Esq., Bromley, Middlesex, Chairman.
EDWARD SMITH, Esq., Old Broad-street.
WILLIAM MACDONALD, Esq., Savage Gardens.
JOHN HOPPE, Esq., Bishopsgate-street-without.
JOHN ROBERTS, Esq., Crosby-square.
JOHN MORRIS, Esq., East India-road.

AUDITORS.
Samuel Sharp, Esq., Albion, near Guildford; Joseph Canston, Esq., Eastcheap.

BANKERS.
London Joint-Stock Bank.

SOLICITORS.
Messrs. Shearman and Slater, 23, Great Tower-street.

MANAGER.
Mr. Henry Howard, Plaistow, Essex.

Applications to be made to the directors, at the company's offices.
Offices, 4, Railway-place, Fenchurch-street, City. H. SHEARMAN, Secretary.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

To the Directors of the "Albion Plate Glass Company."
Incorporated pursuant to Act of Parliament.—Deposit £2 2s. 6d. per share.

GENTLEMEN, I request you will allot me shares, of £25 each, in the above company, and I hereby undertake to accept the same, or such less number as you may allot me, and to pay the deposit and sign the Deed of Settlement when required.
Name
Address
Date
Reference

COMBINED VAPOUR ENGINE COMPANY.

PROVISIONALLY REGISTERED.
Capital £250,000, in 12,500 shares, of £20 each.
Deposit £2 per share—2s. to be paid upon allotment, and the remainder of the deposit upon complete registration.

TRUSTEES.
JOSEPH THOMPSON, Esq., John-street, Bedford-row.
THOMAS VARDON, Esq., Esher, Surrey.

DIRECTORS.
C. OGLE, Esq., Withden House, near Brighton.
GEORGE CLARKE, Esq., Hans-place, Sloane-street.
JOHN WEBSTER, Esq., Blackburn House, Southgate, Middlesex.
D. AUSTIN, Esq., Paragon, Worthing.

AUDITORS.
Thomas Young Mc Christie, Esq., Great James-street, Bedford-row.
Charles Brooker, Esq., St. John's-place, Battersea-rise.

BANKERS.
The Commercial Bank of London.

CO-SOLICITING ENGINEER.
Mons. Du Trembley de Lyons, C.E., &c. &c.

ACTING ENGINEER.
Mr. John Harris, London-bridge Station.

SOLICITORS.
Messrs. Richardson and Talbot, 47, Bedford-row.

SECRETARY.—B. Talbot, Esq.

Applications for shares may be made to the secretary, at the offices of the company, 47, Bedford-row, where prospectuses, with the form of application for shares, and every information respecting the company may be obtained, as well as cards of admission to view the engine.

This company has been formed for the purpose of carrying out a patented invention, known as the "Combined Vapour Engine."

The invention is applicable to all purposes for which steam-power is employed, and may be adapted to existing steam-engines, at a comparatively trifling cost.

By the application of this invention to the ordinary steam-engine, the power is more than doubled, without any increase in the consumption of fuel; and, consequently, a saving of at least one-half in the cost of working the engine, as well as in the space occupied, is effected.

The Combined Vapour Engine is exhibited in action every Friday, from One to Three.

BORNEO.

EASTERN ARCHIPELAGO COMPANY.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

DIRECTORS.
JOHN MACGREGOR, Esq., M.P. (late secretary of the Board of Trade), Chairman.
Capt. C. R. DRINKWATER BETHUNE, R.N., C.B., Deputy-Chairman.

Sir JOHN N. CAMPBELL, K.C.H., K.L.S. (late deputy chairman of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company).

Lieut.-Colonel the Hon. GEORGE T. KEPPEL, M.P.

H. HAMILTON LINDSAY, Esq. (late of the Hon. East India Company's China Service).

ALEXANDER MAIRNE, Esq. (director of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company).

Sir JOHN PIRIE, Bart. (deputy-chairman of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company).

Colonel RAWDON, M.P.

HENRY WISE, Esq. (late of the Hon. East India Company's Maritime Service).

AUDITORS.
John Hampden Gledstanes, Esq. (firm of Messrs. Gledstanes and Co.)
James Mackillop, Esq. (firm of Messrs. Palmers, Mackillop, Dent, and Co.)

SOLICITORS.—Mr. E. G. Flight.

SECRETARY.—Mr. W. Woolley.

BANKERS.—Messrs. Glyn, Halifax, Mills, and Co., London.

The objects of this company are, to carry on mining, agricultural, and trading operations in the Eastern Archipelago, and the acquiring and disposing of lands in the island of Labuan, and the parts adjacent (Borneo), a region abounding in mineral wealth, most fertile in all the valuable tropical productions, and very happily situated for the purposes of commerce.

Applications for detailed prospectuses, and for the remaining shares, may be addressed to Messrs. Carden and Whitehead, No. 2, Royal Exchange Buildings; Messrs. Gledstanes and Co., No. 3, White Lion Court, City; Messrs. Pritchard and Dale, Liverpool; A. Krauss, Esq., Manchester; R. H. Stevenson, Esq., Glasgow; Messrs. Riddell and Myers, Leeds; T. F. Dickinson and Co., Newcastle-on-Tyne; William Bell, Esq., and Messrs. J. Wilson Pillans and Co., Edinburgh; B. J. Wilson, Esq., Dublin; John Macgregor, Esq., M.P., Chairman, Athenaeum Club, Pall Mall; Henry Wise, Esq., Managing Director; or at the offices of the company, No. 34, Cornhill.

KENT AND SUSSEX

INDURATED AND IMPERVIOUS STONE COMPANY.

Capital—£20,000, in 2000 shares, of £10 each.

N.B.—ORDERS EXECUTED FOR PAVING, &c.

Apply for prospectuses, &c., to Mr. William Hutchison, Calverley Quarry, Tunbridge Wells; or to Messrs. Hutchison, Wilford, and Co., East Temple Chambers, 2, Whitefriars-treet, Fleet-street, London.

TO PUBLIC COMPANIES, MERCHANTS, MINERS, &c.

—EVERY DESCRIPTION OF ACCOUNT BOOKS requisite for the COUNTING-HOUSE or BOARD-ROOM, manufactured to any pattern and ruling, hot-pressed, and bound in Messrs. Carden and Whitehead's (patented) type, without additional cost, on a scale of charges reduced to meet the time.—WRITING PAPERS, ENVELOPES, and STATIONERY, of the very best description, on the light reduced scale. Lists on application.

F. W. RALPH, COMMERCIAL STATIONER,
36, THEO-MORTON-STREET, BANK, LONDON.

NEUBER'S SCENTED LIQUID GLUE, being perfectly

transparent, is admirably ADAPTED FOR LADIES' FANCY WORK, &c.

NEUBER'S LIQUID GLUE.
NEUBER'S WASHABLE WATER VARNISH, for PAPER HANGING, &c., is without smell, and requires no preparation of size.—Best flat bodied, 12s. per gallon; flat, 6s. and in bottles at 1s. and 1s. 6d.

NEUBER'S IMPROVED SUPERIOR WHITE PAPER VARNISH, for MAPS, PLANS, &c.—14s. per gallon, and in bottles 1s. each.

NEUBER'S TRANSPARENT FRENCH POLISH, 25s. p. gal., and in bottles 1s. each.

Naptha Polish, 14s. per gallon; Best Dark Oak Varnish, 10s.; Pale, 12s. per gallon.

Best French ditto, 9s. per ditto; Best Dark Carriage ditto, 12s.; Pale, 14s. per ditto.

Wholesale at the PATENTEE'S, NEUBER & WATKINS,
Varnish and Japan Manufacturers, 449, New Oxford-street, London.

Samples forwarded on receipt of 18 postage stamps.

Wholesale Agents—Low and Son, perfumers, 330, Strand; Hopwood and Parks, Fish-street-hill, London; P. Walker and Co., Jamaica-street, Glasgow, and 1, Duke-street, Leith; Robinson, Palmer, and Palmer, operative chemists, Colmore-row, Birmingham; W. Sims, Bath; F. Myers, Preston.

N.B.—Respectable local agents are required for the provinces.

FOR EVERY HOUSE IN THE KINGDOM.

HARPER TWELVETREES' GENUINE CONCENTRATED

WASHING PREPARATION, for accomplishing a week's wash in 14 hours, and is warranted not to injure the finest fabric.—Sold by all chemists and oilmen, in bottles, at 6d., 1s., and 1s. 6d. The 1s. 6d. bottles contain sufficient for 48 gallons of water, which will boil three lots of clothes, being equal to 144 gallons.

All the leading journals in the kingdom have spoken favourably of this invaluable process, now adopted in most of the infirmaries, asylums, public institutions, and families throughout the kingdom.

MANUFACTURED ONLY BY TWELVETREES, BROTHERS, Ink and Blacking Manufacturers, Millman-street, Bedford-row, London, wholesale and for exportation.

Two thousand more agents wanted.

The public are earnestly CAUTIONED against all CHEMICAL and POTASH PREPARATIONS, so notoriously injurious to linen.

MANUFACTORY—MILLMAN-STREET, BEDFORD-ROW, LONDON.

NOTICE.—Unprincipled persons, taking advantage of the

celebrity of "DR. LOCOCK'S WAFERS," attempt to foist upon the public various pills and mixtures under nearly similar names.—The public is cautioned that all such preparations are spurious, and an imposition; the only genuine medicine has, besides the words "Dr. Locock's Wafers" on the stamp, the signature of the proprietor's sole agents, Dr. Silva and Co., on the directions given with every box, without which none are genuine.

Dr. Locock's Wafers give instant relief and a rapid cure of asthma, coughs, and all disorders of the breath and lungs. To singers and public speakers they are invaluable for clearing and strengthening the voice—they have most a pleasant taste. Price 1s. 1d., 2s. 6d., and 11s. per box.—Agents: Dr. Silva and Co., 1, Bride-lane, Fleet-street, London; and all medicine retailers.

EMERSON'S PATENT LIQUID CEMENT is ready for use.

It is simple in its application, and only ONE-EIGHTH the COST OF OIL PAINT; for, besides, it is pre-eminent over all other materials used on the fronts of houses—giving the exact appearance of FINE CUT STONE; can be used at once on fresh Roman cement or other plastering; is particularly calculated for country houses, villas, or gate entrances that have become soiled or dingy, which can be beautified in any weather, at a trifling cost. Sold in casks, of 1, 2, and 3 cwts., at 5s., 15s., and 21s. each.

PATENT MINERAL PAINT.

Invaluable as a COATING for SHIPS' SIDES and BOTTOMS, all kinds of WOOD or METAL WORK, roofing felt, leaky roofs, spouts and gutters, doors, sheds, railing, and all kinds of out-door work, and being perfectly waterproof, will preserve their surfaces from atmospheric influence and decay—requires no preparation, and will dry in a few hours.—Sold in casks, 2 to 50 gallons. Brilliant black, 2s.; rich brown, 2s. 6d. per gall. BELL, LEAR, & CO., 16, Basing-lane, Chapsalide.

PATENT ALKALI COMPANY'S METALLIC PAINTS.

COLOURS—BLACK AND PURPLE BROWN.

These paints (the products of a patent process), possess peculiar and valuable properties not otherwise attainable, and are perfectly free from the deleterious qualities of "white-lead." They surpass all other paints ever yet discovered in points of DURABILITY and ECONOMY; two coats being more than equal to three of any other description. From their chemical composition, they are pre-eminently adapted for covering IRON; also STUCCO or BRICK BUILDINGS, and every kind of WOOD WORK. The process by which the base of these paints is produced, makes it impossible that any change should take place in their composition from atmospheric influence. Their identity with iron secures them from galvanic action, so fatal to the durability of lead and other paints on iron work.

They have been exposed on SHIPPING to the action of sea water, and of the sulphuretted hydrogen so prevalent in sea ports and tidal harbours, for more than THREE YEARS, without change.

Their CHEAPNESS and STRENGTH render them peculiarly eligible for IRON BRIDGES, ROOFS, and RAILINGS, FARM BUILDINGS, and SHIPPING.

The attention of the SHIPPING INTEREST is particularly directed to the company's patent compound metallic BLACK PAINT (the only metallic black paint of any value in existence), which will be found to act as a most valuable preservative when applied to iron steam-boats, and wooden vessels. It also forms a beautiful covering for STOVES, and is susceptible of a high polish.

Several imitations of the Patent Alkali Company's paint having been sold under the name of IRON PAINT, the directors of the company deem it necessary to caution the public that no other iron paint is genuine, or partakes in any degree whatever of the properties of the company's paints; the base of the latter being obtained solely by a series of processes, which are protected by the company's patents, and to which alone is owing their extraordinary body, or covering power. Numerous and most satisfactory testimonials have been forwarded to the company's offices, copies of which may be had of the secretary or of the agents.

Price, by the ton, £25, delivered in London or Liverpool, exclusive of packages.

To be obtained exclusively on application to the secretary, Mr. J. A. West, at the offices of the company, 20, Fenchurch-street, London; or of any of the undermentioned parties, who are the only agents of the company:—

Messrs. Evans Brothers, London; Messrs. Matthews and Leonard, Bristol; Messrs. Evans and Hodgson, Exeter; Messrs. Clarke and Fill, Yarmouth, Norfolk; Mr. D. Sandeman, Glasgow; Mr. G. Sandeman, Dundee; Mr. R. Newby, Bradford, Yorkshire; Mr. R. S. Farr, Edinburgh; Mr. W. Bailey, Wolverhampton; Messrs. Vint and Co; Newcastle-on-Tyne, and Sunderland; Mr. Robert Oxland, Plymouth; Mr. Joshua Fox, Tregodra, near Falmouth.

DAMP AND GASEOUS EXHALATIONS.

SANITARY MEASURES.

ALL MEMBERS OF BOARDS OF HEALTH are especially DIRECTED to the most EFFECTIVE MEANS which they can adopt to PREVENT the injurious and often FATAL EFFECTS upon the HEALTH OF THE COMMUNITY, arising from exhalations that are produced from moisture, decayed animal matter (as in grave-yards), stagnant water, and collections of foetid refuse, tending to produce a miasmatic state of atmosphere. In situations so effected, the impervious quality of the ASPHALTE of BEYSESEL renders it the most perfect PAVEMENT or COVERING that can be relied upon for hermetically closing, and thereby preventing the rising of moisture and escape of noxious vapours. The present extensive application of this material for covering roads, terraces, and arches, for preventing the percolation of wet, is strong evidence of its effectiveness for the above purposes, which is further confirmed by the following extract from the Report of the Commissioners on the Fine Arts:—

"In 1839, I superintended the construction of a house of three stories on the Lee d'Enghien. The foundation of the building is constantly in water, about 19½ inches below the level of the ground floor. The entire horizontal surface of the external and internal walls was covered at the level of the internal ground floor with a layer of SKYSEL ASPHALTE, less than half an inch thick, over which coarse sand was spread.

Since the above date, no trace of damp has shown itself round the walls of the lower story, which are for the most part painted in oil, of a grey stone colour. It is well known that the least moisture produces round spots, darker or lighter, on walls so painted. Yet the pavement of the floor, resting on the soil itself, is only about 5½ in. above the external surface of the soil, and only 19½ in., at the utmost, above that of the sheet of water.

The layer of Asphalte having been broken and removed, for the purpose of inserting the sills of two doors, spots indicating the presence of damp have been seen remarked at the base of the door-posts."

* This method has been adopted at the new Houses of Parliament.

Seyssel Asphalte Company, Stangate, London. I. FARRELL, Secretary.

IMPORTANT TO MINE OWNERS, &c.

GUTTA PERCHA COMPANY—PATENTEES,

CITY-ROAD, LONDON.

The GUTTA PERCHA COMPANY beg to bring under the notice of Mine Owners, Manufacturers, &c., the GREAT SAVING, both of time and expense, which is effected by the use of the GUTTA PERCHA PUMP BUCKETS and VALVES. These Buckets may be had of any size or thickness, without any seams or raised joints. They are unaffected by acids, alkalies, &c. Cold water will never soften them, and they are, consequently, much more durable than leather, and also cheaper. The most gratifying testimonials have been received from millowners, who have had these Buckets in operation for several months past, without the slightest repairs being required.

GUTTA PERCHA TUBING

Being so remarkable a CONDUCTOR OF SOUND, is now being extensively applied for CONVEYING MESSAGES FROM ONE BUILDING, or PLACE, to ANOTHER. If a Tubing of this material, 1 inch diameter, be carried from the mouth of a mine, or pit, down the shaft, to various parts of the mine (no matter whether a quarter or half a mile distant), an instant communication may be established by means of the whistle, on Whistler's principle, and a conversation carried on as distinctly as the parties were but a few feet from each other. When these Tubes are in general use, they will greatly lessen the loss of life in mines.

GUTTA PERCHA DRIVING BANDS

Continue to secure a continually increasing demand; they can be had of any size or length. Their durability and strength, permanent contractility and uniformity of substance, their non-susceptibility of injury from contact with oils, grease, acids, alkalis, or water, and the facility with which the only joint required can be made in bands of from 200 to 200 feet long, render them superior for almost all working purposes, and decidedly economical.

GUTTA PERCHA Sales for Boots and Shoes, Bowls, Buckets, Picture Frames, Brackets, Mouldings, Surgical Instruments, Vases, Cups, Inkstands, &c., &c., may be had at the Company's Works, Wharf-road, City-road, London, or of any of their wholesale dealers in town or country.

PLANTAGENET GUARD RAZORS, Manufactured under

the authority of LETTERS PATENT GRANTED by HER MAJESTY